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Radolf Nereyes has been persisted accessed director for the last Garmer which will become ballet theater of the Paris fe ment year. Sterre Berge char the road of the Opini arfung a commer ca maff. possiment the costin Tel-Opera will arquire new promen. July 14, the 200th andre. of the storming of the Besiles beginning of the French la unit. The ne their at the Para come the large operation of the state operation. Number of the state of

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John F. Kennedy Jr. 2011 Resolution of Manhattan Diorick new Robert M. Morgandan in gust, working as a prosecutory man who once worked for the ther. Kenned: 29 will start.

The 14-year-old scree a Barrymore has been released a rehabilitation beauty along the a ment for Moodol abuse Sk. released a couple of day age. Barrymore dieady was ange movie expenence at age II. she played the imperious Gen-E.T. the Extra-Terrennal daughter of John Banyami

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his aspirations to regain the the Bureau of Morte Condinates. Peacock throne. Page 2. 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) 54-74 (1-4-5) General News The oldest complete copy of the Book of Psalms, found in Constitution of the consti

Succession States

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5- Kings 13-25-2 20-73-25-2

NEW TENLE

Egypt, may be the oldest bound book. Page 3. Business/Finance The U.S. tobacco industry is fighting back against a prolif-

eration of state and local anti-

smoking laws.

Cyrus Reza Pahlavi, son of

the shah of Iran, discusses

Kiosk

French Girls

May Be Freed

BEIRUT (AP) - Relatives

of two French girls held cap-

tive by Palestinian guerrillas

for more than a year met with a representative of the kidnap-

pers Sunday and were told the

girls would be released. It was

not clear when the girls, Marie-Laure, 7, and Virginie, 6,

Earlier, the kidnappers is-

sued a statement saying they

would be released in response

to an appeal by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

MONDAY Q&A

would be freed.

FOOTBALL RESULTS See Page 11

No. 32,919



Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1988

Algerra ... 600 Dm. Iran ... ... 115 Rels Ornan ... ... 1200 Rels Austra ... ... 22 S. Israel ... MS 2,20 Portugel ... 140 Esc. Bahram ... ... 1200 Dm. Italiy ... ... 1,600 Lm 0 Queer ... ... 800 Rels Belgarm ... ... 50 Fbr Jordan ... ... 755 Fbs Rep. of Iresland 5 To R. Orphus ... ... CL 1,800 Namera ... ... ... 500 Fbs Soem ... ... 145 Plass Demmars 11 000 Dh. Lohja ... ... Den 0 40 Senden ... ... 900 S. Kr. Egyel ... E P 2,750 Lusembourg 50 LFr Sentersrand 50 S.Fr Fridard ... ... 850 Fh Mandera ... ... 150 Ecc Turnes ... ... 2700 Dm. France ... ... 7 50 F Morrocco ... 900 Dm. Turkey T.L. 1,200 Dm. Grear Britan ... 200 Nerwey ... 900 Nur. U.S. Mill (Eur 150 SS Greace ... ... 130 Dr. Negenb ... 8,00 Narra Vogoslavia ... 5,850 D

ESTABLISHED 1887

Shamir

To Reveal

**Peace Bid** 

Israeli Welcomes

Made by Mubarak

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced on

Sunday he would soon reveal a

Middle East peace plan and said a

proposed visit to Israel by Presi-dent Hosni Mubarak of Egypt would advance the peace process.

His new foreign minister, Moshe

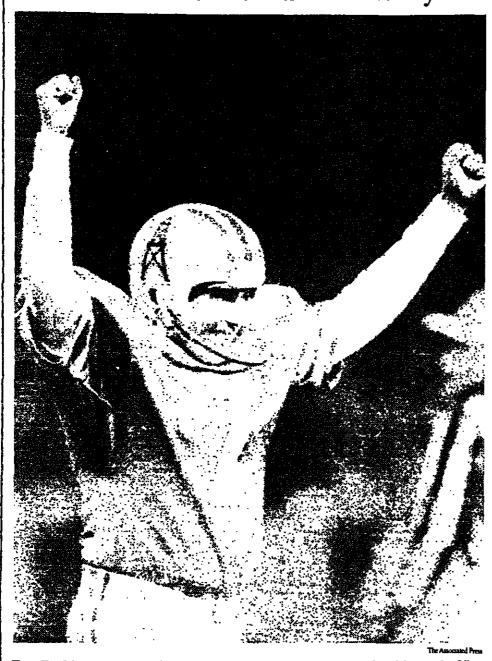
Arens, said meanwhile that Israel

must launch a diplomatic offensive

to prove to the world that an inde-

Offer of a Visit

## Oilers Eliminate Browns in NFL Playoffs



Tony Zendejas, the Houston kicker, celebrating his fourth-quarter field goal, which gave the Oilers a winning edge in their 24-23 victory over Cleveland in the American Football Conference wildcard game. The game had a little bit of everything, much of it in the bizarre category. Page 11.

By David Hoffman

as the next U.S. labor secretary,

veterans of the last three Republi-

faces. The group has been culled from three Bush circles; the cam-

paign, his friends and people he knew and served with under Presi-

dents Ronald Reagan, Gerald R.

With the choice Saturday of Mrs.

Dole, Mr. Bush has filled 15 of the

17 cabinet and cabinet-level posts,

as well as choosing the leaders of

several other important agencies,

such as the director of central intel-

Ford and Richard Nixon.

can administrations.

## New Hope for Detecting Plastic Bombs

#### Neutron Screening Device Outstrips X-Rays in Tests at U.S. Airports

By Philip J. Hilts

WASHINGTON - Airlines have no reliable method of detecting plastic explosives in luggage, but the Federal Aviation Administration has done tests showing that a new device could do the job, according to security

The plastic explosives that have been used by terrorists to blow up planes in recent years, and are being examined as a possible cause of the explosion aboard Pan American Flight 103 that crashed in Scotland on Wednesday, are light and powerpossible to detect other than by

WASHINGTON - The U.S.

Defense Department's former

top counterrerrorism official said

Sunday that "circumstantial evi-

dence and precedent" suggested

that the Syrian government might

have been behind the destruction

of Pan American World Airways

Noel Koch, a former deputy

assistant secretary of defense for

international security affairs un-

der President Ronald Reagan,

said circumstantial evidence in

the crash pointed to a bomb. "I

think the most likely possibility is

the Syrian government at this

Speaking on ABC television, he said the incident could have

been triggered by the U.S. deci-

sion to open talks with the Pales-

Flight 103.

point," he said.

hidden plastic bombs can elude for carry-on luggage and for even such searches.

The new machine, called a

thermal neutron device, was built in response to a terrorist attack on an Air India plane in 1985 and has been successfully tested in airports in San Francisco and Los Angeles. The device was able to detect all the simulated bombs passed through it in luggage, with only about one in 20 alarms being

In recent cases in which planes have been knocked out of the air by explosions, small amounts of plastic explosives were believed to have been used. In one case the material was hidden in a radio; in

another it was in a tape recorder.

checked baggage can spot weap-ons made of metal or that have identifiable shapes. But plastic explosives are like putty - soft enough to press into any shape and as transparent to X-ray de-tectors as a heavy sweater or a bottle of water.

They are composed of light elements such as nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the ele-ments that comprise clothes, wood, water and other organic

Plastic explosives are so-called because they are pliable - their components being just stable enough to be moved around without much danger of going off.

The explosion is started when a

Middle East that excluded Hafez

Assad there has been a reaction."

Mr. Assad is president of Syria.

Ali 258 people aboard the Pan Am 747 were killed Wednesday

when the jet broke apart over

Scotland on a flight from London

to New York. U.S. and British

officials say they still have no

Mr. Koch, who now runs a pri-

firm idea what caused the crash.

vate counterterrorism consulting

company, said he blamed Syria

"on the basis of circumstantial

evidence and precedent." He

cited, among other airline inci-

dents, attempts in 1986 to smug-

gle bombs aboard Israeli El Al

flights departing from airports

serving London and Madrid. Both cases, he said, "were con-

nected to incidents that irritated

He said the method of opera-

tion in the Pan Am crash ap-

peared to be "congruent with

what we've seen out of Syria, in-

cluding getting someone to take a

Hafez Assad in major ways."

tiny explosive detonator, which may be no bigger than a match, is set off by a small electrical current. A watch battery can supply enough current. These detonators and wires, so small and so easily obscured, can be spotted by Xray machines only under ideal circumstances.

Progress on detectors was slow until the Federal Aviation Administration, at the behest of Congress, put money into developing the neutron bombardment

The new device represents the first substantial advance in practical detectors. It can reliably spot explosives because its neutron beams can pass through any

See SCREEN, Page 2

A British jury convicted a Jor-danian-born Palestinian, Nezar

Hindawi, on Oct. 24, 1986, of an

unsuccessful attempt to use his

girlfriend to smuggle a bomb

Britain, citing "conclusive evidence" of links between Mr.

Hindawi and the Syrian govern-

ment, immediately broke rela-

tions with Damascus. Syria de-

nied the charges and responded

Mr. Revell of the FBI said that

radical factions of the PLO could

be considered prime suspects in

the case if in fact the plane was

groups that have used these type

of devices," he said when asked

about the sort of security-eluding

plastic bomb some have suggest-

ed may have downed the airliner.

Popular Front for the Liberation

of Palestine-General Command

and the May 15 Organization, an-

other radical faction of the PLO.

He identified the groups as the

"There are only two terrorist

by cutting ties with Britain.

downed by a bomb.

aboard an El Al jet.

#### pendent Palestinian state in the Syrian Role Is Possible, Ex-Reagan Aide Feels West Bank and Gaza Strip would endanger Israel's existence

Mr. Shamir told Israel Television's Arabic Service that he would disclose his plan in the "coming days and weeks. "I do not want to explain it to

you because the details are still in discussion and in preparation," Mr. Shamir told an interviewer.

Mr. Mubarak, president of the only Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel, said on Saturday he was willing to visit the Jewish state if the trip would help achieve a lasting Middle East

"I will be very happy to receive him in Israel," Mr. Shamir said. "I know President Mubarak is

interested in making a great effort and I am sure if we meet and we hold discussions, we will arrive at positive results. I cannot know if there will be complete agreement between us, but I assume we will advance the peace process." Mr. Shamir said he would pro-

pose to Israel's Arab foes "ways to act together to change the situation in the area for the positive." Mr. Arens, a member of Mr.

Shamir's rightist Likud group, told Foreign Ministry executive staffers that Israel's two main goals were to prevent the creation of a Palestinian state and to formulate peace initiatives to counter a PLO diplomatic offensive. Earlier, Shimon Peres, the deputy prime minister, said that al-

though Israel would welcome a visit by Mr. Mubarak, he advised him against issuing "ultimatums" in Middle East peace efforts.

Party, said Mr. Mubarak made his visit conditional on Israeli acceptance of talks with the PLO and an

See ISRAEL, Page 2

hand searching luggage. Cleverly

The X-ray detectors now used

the Israeli foreign minister, that the crash was definitely the work

of terrorists, Mr. Revell said on

CBS television: "We have nothing that would indicate that." But he said the FBI and British investigators had ruled out no possibilities and were "tracking

Aviation experts have not ruled out flaws in the aircraft as a cause of the Pan Am crash. Page 2.

down collectively every lead on every group that could possibly

Mr. Koch said the bombing might have been carried out by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a hard-line, Syrian-backed splinter group in the PLO that opposes a negotiated settlement.

tine Liberation Organization. But Oliver B. Revell 3d, execu-Nothing in Syria that haptive assistant director of the FBL pens, happens without the approval of the government." he said Sunday: "We don't suspect anyone at this point." Asked about a charge by Moshe Arens, said. "And whenever in the past we've seen an initiative in the

There Are No Strangers Among 'New Faces' in Bush Cabinet He has yet to name his energy secretary or leading anti-drug official.

er groups. He chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by control black voters, who have been deeply van, who is black, to run the devenue of the chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by clark voters, who have been deeply van, who is black, to run the devenue of the chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by clark voters, who have been deeply van, who is black, to run the devenue of the chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by clark voters, who have been deeply van, who is black, to run the devenue of the chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by clark voters, who have been deeply van, who is black, to run the devenue of the chose Louis W. Sullivas a deliberate balancing effort by clark voters. None of the nominees was a partment of health and human in the divisive arguments over nat-

choice of Elizabeth Hanford Dole stranger to Mr. Bush. Asked Satur- services, one of the government's ural resources in the Reagan years, day about his pledge to pick new largest and most complex divisions, transition officials said. President-elect George Bush has nearly finished building a cabinet drawn from his circle of friends and should not rule her face or his face.

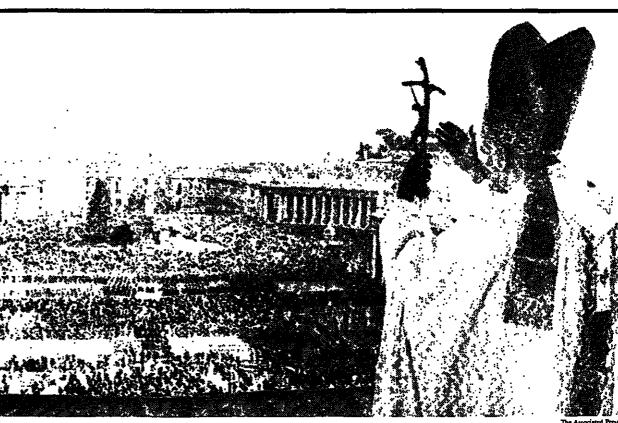
And included two Hispanics, Lauro and included two Hispanics, Lauro for Education, and Representative of Education, and Representative person in a high-profile position to of Education, and Representative
Manuel Lujan, to head the Department of Interior. Two women, Mrs.

Mr

■ A Closer Link to Labor

consummate Washington insider ליכות Although during the presidential the Bush cabinet have been selected campaign Mr. Bush promised from the Republican political estable as trade representative, ing sensitivity to the concerns of Times reported from Washington. do the job," Mr. Bush said.

had been made on "merits," but conceded that it could yield a "dividend." since Mrs. Dole is married The selection of Mrs. Dole, a to Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader. The two who was President Reagan's trans- men were rivals in a bitter Republi-



CHRISTMAS BLESSING — Pope John Paul II, giving his traditional holiday address, "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and the world), from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome on Sunday. Thousands of people were on hand to hear the pope appeal for more assistance to Soviet Armenian earthquake victims and for intensified scientific research in the battle against AIDS. Page 3.

More U.S. Abortions Tied to Fetus's Sex

#### **China Loses Momentum of Change** raising concerns about the future of lessened authority will make it By Daniel Southerland the economic program and the suc-cession battle likely to crupt when consolidate their power and contin-Washington Post Service

into an 'old face' category."

"wholesale change" and "new tablishment. Mr. Bush's appointees were also chosen. faces," his nominees are familiar have reputations as government. In making his ar

For the most part, members of

problem-solvers. For example, the

director-designate of the Office of

Management and Budget, Richard

G. Darman, is a veteran of the

ligence and administrator of the Bush's choices, he has taken pains ward energy development, to head Environmental Protection Agency. to nominate representatives of oth- the Department of Interior. This

BELJING - Ten years ago this week, China launched a program for economic change designed by Deng Xiaoping that was intended to revolutionize the economy and

redefine Chinese communism in The program has succeeded in lifting living standards for most of

combat record inflation, Page 5.

the more than 1 billion Chinese, but as China enters its second decade under the program, national leaders appear less and less confident. The authority of Mr. Deng. 84, is not what it was a decade ago,

China's paramount leader leaves ue his revisionist policies. the scene.

The crosion of Mr. Deng's au- Party chairman, Zhao Ziyang, apthority has come at a time when china needs strong leadership to sor to Mr. Deng. But experts say

paying for Mr. Deng's loss of au-thority is a sense of drift. As the nation faces the highest rate of in-flation since 1949, officials give the impression that the nation has no clear direction, that it is reacting to events, rather than shaping them. Perhaps most important in the

At the moment, the Communist

In making his appointments, Mr.

Bush has signaled some important

He appears to be making a politi-

differences with Mr. Reagan.

Nixon and Ford years and helped cal calculation that he can enlarge

engineer many of the major initia- the Reagan voter coalition. For ex-

tives of the Reagan years, such as ample, the selection of a prominent

overhaul of the tax system and conservationist, William K. Reilly,

changes in the Social Security sys- to head the Environmental Protec-

tem, which provides retirement tion Agency, was announced simul-benefits and disability payments.

While white men dominate Mr. Lujan, who is more oriented to-

China needs strong leadership to sor to Mr. Deng. But experts say battle economic problems of a that Mr. Zhao could easily prove to magnitude unforeseen when the be a transitory figure, as other leadgovernment initiated what he calls
China's second revolution.

The power struggle for position in the power struggle The price that China seems to be likely to follow Mr. Deng's depar-

For now, Mr. Deng clearly remains China's supreme leader. Although he holds only one official position, as head of the military, he is still the man other Communist Party officials look to to arbitrate long term is a sense that Mr. Deng's

See DENG, Page 2

## Will History's Demons Spare Hirohito?

By Susan Chira

Page 5.

New York Times Service TOKYO - In the three months Emperor Hirohito has been gravely ill, there is one question few Japanese have asked or answered: How will his reign be remembered? In today's affluent, powerful Japan, there are few reminders, either in daily life or school textbooks, of the convulsions of militarism and the privations of defeat that shadowed the first two decades after he became етретог іл 1926.

But outside the country, bitter memories of Japan as conqueror are not so easily dismissed. And as Japan wields more power, the question of how the Japanese see their past and how they teach it -- is more important. Japanese textbooks on the whole devote little space to the dark side of modern history. The most widely used textbooks offer a chronological recitation of dates and facts, with rists grew to dominate Japan or why Japan embarked on its colonization of Asia.

Omitted, glossed over or relegated to sketchy footnotes are Japan's harsh occupation of such Asian neighbors as Korea, a period that began before Hirohito became emperor and continued into his reign; the rampage by Japanese troops in 1937 that became known as the "Rape of Nanking" but is called the "Nanking Incident" in Japan, and the medical experiments on prisoners of

Fundamentally, Japan has never made its peace with the demons of World War II. The teaching and interpretation of modern Japa-nese history remains an ideological battleground, a subject all the more potent because

it is so seldom discussed in public. Japan's silence on the war stands in sharp contrast to the experience of West Germany, where there were observances to mark the little interpretation or analysis of how milita- recent 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, the

beginning of the Nazi campaign to exterminate Jews.

"There is the inclination in teaching children to avoid the bad sides, and there isn't a willingness to learn a lesson from past mis-takes," said Saburo lenaga, a historian and professor emeritus at the Tokyo University of Education. He is suing the Ministry of Education, saying it forced him to delete or tone down dozens of references to Japanese conduct in the war in a textbook he wrote.

Education Ministry officials respond that it is hard to please everyone. "Various kinds of views exist inside Japan on the last war," said Masanao Mori, director of the ministry's high school division.

"It might be difficult for Japan to base historical education solely on a description that Japan did only atrocious and bad things," Mr. Mori said. "If that's the only See HISTORY, Page 2

attitudes and practices, many doctors are providing prenatal diagnoses to pregnant women who want to abort a fetus solely on the basis of Even doctors who will not provide the service

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In a major shift in medical

themselves will often tell women where to go for diagnoses on the sex of fetuses. Typically, women who are from ethnic groups in which males are particularly prized want to abort female fetuses and try again for males. In other cases, women who always wanted daughters will seek to abort male fetuses. Doctors say they very rarely determine the sex of a fetus for medical reasons.

Although most medical geneticists - the doctors who do prenatal testing — do not advertise their policies on sex selection, U.S. national surveys in 1973 and 1988 by social scientists and medical and ethics researchers indicate that the percentage of geneticists who approve of prenatal diagnosis for sex selection rose from 1 percent in 1973 to nearly 20 percent

Geneticists say that the reasons for this change in attitude are the increased availability of diagnostic technologies, a growing disinch nation of doctors to be paternalistic and decide what they think is best for patients, and an increasing tendency for patients to ask for the

Many geneticists and ethicists say they are disturbed by the trend.

What we are talking about is a collision course, which pits a patient's autonomy and the right to do what she wants with her own body against the broader issue of social responsibil-ity," said Dr. Sherman Elias, a geneticist at the

University of Tennessee. Dr. Lawrence D. Platt, a geneticist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, and a member of the group that conducted the most recent survey of doctors' attitudes, said: "This is not only an intellectual concern

"How far will we take technology?" Dr. Platt asked. "How far will we let it go?"

— it's a real onc."

There are no national data on the number of prenatal diagnoses done for sex selection or on

the number of women who terminate pregnancies because of the sex of the fetus.

But every one of more than a dozen geneticists interviewed said they regularly received requests for prenatal diagnosis for sex selection.

Some doctors are quite open about their willingness to assist in the sex selection of

Dr. Michael A. Roth, an obstetrician in Detroit, said he saw no reason to object to sex selection. He will do prenatal diagnosis or refer patients elsewhere for it, and then do abortions

the women request them.
"I have no ethical problems with it, absolutely not," he said. "I think that abortion should

be available on demand." Doctors who decline to do abortions for sex selection but perform abortions for other reasons "are selectively picking out who they want to do them on and who not," Dr. Platt said. "I

haven't turned anybody down." Other doctors hide their willingness to assist women with sex selection because they fear adverse publicity.

One geneticist, who runs a large prenatal

See ABORT, Page 2



## Shah's Son Sees Monarchy as the Way to Democracy in Iran

As the 10th anniversary of the Iranian revolution approaches, Cyrus Reza Pahlavi, 28, son of the shah of Iran, discussed his aspirations to regain the Peacock throne with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Aren't you out of touch with reality to

#### MONDAY O&A

be thinking of a restoration of the monar-

A. No. Spain is a good example of how the institution of monarchy could come to the service of a country like Iran. I think it would be a viable option, but I would leave it to the Iranian people to

Q. Your father's government was widely resented for corruption and re-pression. How do you answer that criti-

A. There was repression. There was an abuse of power in that my father was forced to act beyond the limits of his constitutional duties. This created an atmosphere where practically the whole tystem became authoritarian and my father became chiefly responsible for deci-sion and policy-making. This is not the

undermined the credibility of the monar- chy touch off a civil war? chy in Iran?

A. I am not condoming acts of violence or cases of comption. Of course these are issues that one has to address. But there is a great difference in suggesting there were cases of repression and suggesting that repression and torture and execution were the policy of the state. They weren't.

O. But after a revolution like Iran's, isn't the monarchy irrelevant?

A. Why? Iranians have only to compare the past and the present to see what they have lost under this system. Yesterday they had stability, peace prosperity, pro-gress, education. Today they have de-struction, war, a million dead and 3 million refugees. They have inflation,

I'm not talking about a return to the past. I am simply saying the monarchy is an institution that guarantees a certain contimuity and a certain integrity for a nation. I cannot see any future for Iran that is not democratic, and a monarchy can very well be democratic. I think it is probably the most relevant institution to provide the kind of guarantees that Irani-

A. We would not be arbitrary rulers or executioners. We would not hang Khomeini from a tree; let him have a trial. We are talking about law and justice and morality. We are never going to succeed if we preach revenge and violence. O. What makes you think people would accept your vision?

A. They are tired of radical change. They are tired of so much violence. They want to restore a sense of security and tranquility. They don't want to hear of demonstrations and killings and violence all over again. Do people have to be arbitrarily executed every time there is a change in the country? I mean, for God's sake, is Lebanon the answer?

Q. You really think Iranians would accept the monarchy again?

A. Most of the people who contested my father's government were not actually trying to change the whole regime. They wanted political reform, liberalization, a guarantee the constitution would be imemented. It was only in the last months that everything suddenly collapsed. It be-came a revolution down the line, but originally no one had the intention to overthrow the entire system. Today there A. What makes you think we wouldn't

Q. Hasn't that repression and corruption Q. Wouldn't a restoration of the monar- is complete repression and lack of political freedom. In all fairness, when my father was alive Iran was not completely free but it was moderately free.

> Q. Where did he go wrong? A. He went too far too fast and snapped the elastic of society. It was important that our country move shead in order to remain self-sufficient in today's world. I'd agree that some of the traditional values were more than often undermined. But you shouldn't go to the extreme of thinking the position of the clergy is valid. How can you have progress and modernism if women are still treated as second-class citizens? How can you aspire to freedom if fendalism still prevails? So what would you do?

A. Resume the march toward progress, bearing in mind this time the importance

Q. That day must be pretty remote? A. No. I think it is near. This regime is on the way down. It has completely lost legitimacy at home and we have seen severe internal struggles among the rulers. They have even started executing elements within their own system. Q. Why do you believe the Iranians would call on you?

Libya Asks

**Arms Plant** 

eign Minister Ginlio Andr

In a message to Secretary of

State George P. Shultz on Satur-

day, Mr. Andreotti said Major

Abdel Salam Jalloud, second in command to Colonel Moammar

Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, as-

sured him during a recent visit to

Rome that Libya would participate

Boualem Bessaich summoned the

U.S. ambassador, Christopher

W.S. Ross, to express his country's

"grave concern" over reports that the United States was considering

staging an air strike to destroy the

the spirit of peacefulness and dia-

logue that now prevails in interna-

people" in the face of the threats.

In San'a, capital of North Ye-

men, the state radio said that the factory was in fact designed to

manufacture pharmaceutical prod-

ucts. It commented that "Libya

faces a bostile campaign and Amer-

ican threats of aggression despite Tripoli's repeated denials that there is a chemical arms factory on

its soil, and despite Libya's invita-tion to ambassadors in Tripoli to

tional relations.

over the weekend.

have support from the various factions inside Iran? People everywhere are demanding a democratic say in their government. Look at the election of Miss Bhatto in Pakistan. Why should Iran be different? My goal is to see that democra-

Q. Aren't you being used by an unrepre-sentative group of wealthy exiles? How confident are you that you are your own

A. I work with a comfortable range of people. I am strong enough to form my own opinions. I hope to be competent, but this does not rule out making mis-

Q. Is being shah-in-waiting a full-time

A. Yes. I have traveled all over the place and I learned 100 times more than I learned from my political science books at college. I would never have had a chance to obtain this kind of preparation if I had simply assumed the role after my

Q. Do you have plans to leave your home in Washington?

A. I would like to have a more permanent

base in Europe, somewhere more strate-gic — like Paris. Why not? It worked for

## **DENG:**

China Hesitates (Continued from page 1)

disputes and decide major policy

But despite Mr. Deng's world renown, inflation and corruption within the Communist Party - which have accompanied the ecowhich have accompanied the con-nomic changes — have taken a toll on his prestige and authority. Par-ticularly in the cities, people speak openly of his advanced age and the

Some of Mr. Deng's problems actually stem from his success. His economic program, launched in the aftermath of the devastating Cultural Revolution of

1966-76, gained widespread sup-port, particularly in the country-side, where 80 percent of the Chi-

The changes first focused on agriculture. As the program developed in the decade after Mao Zedong's death, it aimed more broadly to transform the mefficient, centralized state-controlled economy into one that reacts to market demands and uses capitalistic management techniques while maintaining many socialistic char-

In the early years, the results were dramatic. But success created unrealistic expectations of wealth Inspection of and cynicism grew.

The changes also brought high inflation—now 30 percent in some cities—that has been fueled by uncontrolled bank loans, consum demands that exceed supply, and ROME - Libya is ready to ac- bonuses given to workers that are

cept international inspection of an unrelated to productivity. alleged chemical arms plant, For-Although some provinces have greatly benefited from the freedom to make many of their own economic decisions, some local officials have become so independent that they simply ignore directives from Beijing.

Now, the Chinese leadership looks uncertain as it slams the brakes on an overheated economy and delays economic revisions in in a conference in Paris next month an attempt to control inflation and regain the powers it has lost to the on banning such weapons. regain the In Algiers, Foreign Minister provinces.

Earlier this year, the national leadership postponed revisions in the pricing system, although many economists regard them as necessary for the success of overall program. Officials decided that allowing most prices to float according to market demands was too risky. Also, price changes no doubt would have added to inflation -

"The proliferation of such threats," he said, "runs counter to and perhaps social unrest — in the absence of other changes concern-He also met with the Libyan en-voy in Algiers, Saad Majbar, to whom he reaffirmed "Algeria's sol-idarity with the brotherly Libyan ing labor, enterprise management, and the supply of raw materials.

The decision to postpone the changes means that China's pricing system will remain half-altered for

years. Now, some prices are set by the state and others are set by the market. The two-tier system leads itself to corruption by those who purchase raw materials at low, subsidized prices and sell them for a profit at higher market prices. Another problem stemming from the the Deng era is that material gains have not been accompa-nied by many significant gains in political rights and freedoms. This has cost Mr. Deng the support of

many intellectuals. One of his failures has been an nability to formulate a vision of

the future that would go beyond Some Chinese argue that the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who has voiced a desire to

open Soviet society, now enjoys greater prestige within China than Mr. Deng.

## With African Students

United Press International BEIJING - Chinese demonstrators marched Sunday through spend more time educating its stu- the eastern city of Nanjing and surrounded a railroad station where African college students sought refuge after racial tensions crupted into a public disturbance, witnesses said

The incident apparently was

## WORLD BRIEFS

Tower Hints at Cut in Military Forces

NEW YORK (Remers) — John G. Tower, the U.S. secretary of defense-designate, hinted Sunday that U.S. military manpower might be cut rather than arms to meet budget restraints.

"The big cost is not in the hardware, the big cost is on personnel," Mr.
Tower said in a CBS television interview. "Fifty percent of our budget goes for people. Hopefully, by soing to less manpower-intensive systems we can make some economies."

we can make some economies.

The \$300 billion Pentagon budget is expected to come under major pressure from Congress as the United States struggles to overcome an overall budget deficit of \$155 billion. Mr. Tower, a staunch conservative, appeared to rule out any deep cuts in the U.S. stockpile of arms and united bandwise.

Soviet Aide Sees Exiled Afghan King

ROME (NYT) - A senior Soviet official met here Saturday with the exiled king of Afghanistan, Mohammed Zahir Shah, and said later that he had asked him to take part in talks on forming a broad-based Afghan

The two-hour meeting was the first direct contact between Moscow and the former Afghan royal house, and Western diplomats called it potentially significant.

The Soviet official, Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli M. Vorontsov, said.

that the talks were useful and that both sides had agreed to meet again.

#### Palestinians and Shiites Call Truce

BEIRUT (NYT) - Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Shiite Moslem militiamen have announced an agreement to end three years of fighting and resolve their differences peacefully.

The two sides announced a disengagement of forces in southern

Lebanon, removed frontline barricades and reopened roads to civilian traffic. The move Friday followed negotiations between Amal, the main Shitte militia, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The contacts had been arranged by Mustafa Saad, the commander of a Lebanese Sunni Moslem group in control of Sidon.

#### Only 4 U.S. Arms Makers in Probe

WASHINGTON (NYT) - The Defense Department said that only four major arms makers were under investigation for illicit possession of secret government documents, not the eight that a Pentagon investigator had identified.

The director of the Defense Investigative Service, John F. Donnelly, testified before a congressional committee Wednesday that eight companies, which he named, were involved in trafficking in secret documents. The Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, said, "He did make the mistake and we have tried to take corrective action." The officials said no disciplinary action was planned. The Pentagon said in a statement Thursday that four investigations into companies had been closed in 1986 and that four remained open, those concerning Boeing, General Dynamics, Martin Marietta and Sanders Associates. The four companies named earlier that are not under investigation are the Ameco division of Litton Industries, McDonnell Douglas, Northrop and TRW Inc.

#### For the Record

A wave of 16 Christmas killings has made this year the bloodiest in New York City's history: there have been 1,846 homicides to date. Four persons were killed Christmas morning, bringing the number of recorded killings since Friday to 16. The previous record for homicides in the city was set in 1981 when 1,841 people were killed. (Reuters)

Final U.S. voting figures released Saturday showed that 91,602,291.

Americans, or 50.16 percent of those eligible, cast ballots in this year's precident of legacing it was 43 percent

Americans, or 50.16 percent or those engages, case consideration of the serious terms of the estimate. (NYT) to 49 percent, depending on the source of the estimate.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Hundreds of holiday travelers hoping to fly to Tonga have been stranded in airports from Honolulu to Anckland, New Zealand, because the charter company that sold them tickets, Royal International Airlines, has no planes available. Tonga is about 2,600 miles (4,000 kilometers) south of Hawaii.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Austria, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bermuda, Botswana, Britain, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechosłovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Finland, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Gibrultar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Licchtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tarwan, Thaland, Tonga, Uganda, United States, Vatican City, West Germany, Zambia, Zimba-bwe.

TUESDAY: Australia, Bermuda, Botswana, Britain, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg. New Zealand, Nigeria, Zimbabwe.

WEDNESDAY: Ireland.

THURSDAY: El Salvador, Madagascar, Nepal.

FRIDAY: Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mexico araguay, Peru, Philippines.

Paraguay, Petu, Pinappuna.

ATURDAY: Andorra, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Ctille, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecnador, Finland, Guatemaia, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Vatican City, West

SUNDAY: All countries except: Aghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Libya, Nepal, North Yemen, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sandi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

Saurre: Morana Guaranta, Trant Co. Resters. Source: Morean Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

#### ISRAEL: A Shamir Peace Plan

international Middle East peace

"I don't know whether this is

realistic or just figurative, simply to stir the imagination," said Mr.

The new coalition is opposed to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization. A majority in the new government opposes an international conference and views plans for one as a plot to force srael to give up the occupied Arab territories in the Gaza Strip and the

Asked to comment on reports that Mr. Mubarak would not visit Jerusalem, Mr. Peres said on Israel

"In my opinion, if he comes to Israel, he must be invited to come also to the capital of Israel. In general if you want to talk, you must talk without ultimatums." Israel considers Jerusalem its capital, but many nations do not.

Thousands of Israelis, at a rally in Tel Aviv on Samrday, called for Israeli leaders to talk to the PLO.

Mr. Arafat also said he would want East Jerusalem to be the capital of a Palestinian state, as well as as long as Israel had an army. "We will demand the creation of a corridor between the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he was quoted as say-

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

said in an interview with the West German weekly Der Spiegel that he would demand a corridor between

the West Bank and Gaza Strip as

part of any overall Middle East

Israeli troops shot and killed a Palestinian youth and wounded 16 on Sunday as an Arab protester injured by soldiers earlier this month died in a Jerusalem hospital, Israeli and Arab sources said.

An army spokesman said a soldier opened fire in the Gaza Strip's

Jabaliya refugee camp, killing Raed Edmaida, 17, after being attacked at close range by stone throwing youths. Five others were wounded.

## ABORT: Sex of Fetus Is Factor

(Continued from page 1)

diagnosis clinic, said he would do the diagnosis for sex selection if a woman requested it, but asked that his name not be used because his group wanted to maintain its "pro-Even doctors who refuse to assist

in sex selection say they have been misled by women who give false reasons for wanting prenatal diag-nosis and then terminate their pregnancies because the fetus was not of the sex they wanted. "We've been burned," said Dr.

Robin Dawn Clark of Harbor-UCLA Medical Center in Torrance, California, referring to pa-tients who mislead doctors, "and

we've even been burned by people who burned us before and said they wouldn't burn us again and then they did. She and others say they suspect

women who mention a strong pref-erence for a baby of a particular sex before having prenatal diagnosis and then abort a normal fetus that is of the other sex "We've even been pressured by

doctors," said Dr. Eugene Pergament, a geneticist at the Illinois: Masonic Medical Center in Chica-

"A doctor will call and say, 'Are you doing prenatal diagnosis for fetal sexing?," "When we say no, some doctors simply don't under-

## Flaws in Aircraft **Are Not Ruled Out** In Pan Am Disaster By Michael Wines New York Times Service come from chemical tests to deter-

WASHINGTON - Several aviation officials have indicated that it is far too early to dismiss mechanical or structural flaws as a cause of the midsir disintegration of a Pan American World Airways jumbo

jet over Scotland. Various possible problems from severe cracks or corrosion to a buildup of jet fuel fumes — could lead to an explosion or breakup like the events that caused the Boeing 747 jet to phunge from 31,000 feet into the Scottish village of Locker-

bie on Wednesday, they said. Many government and industry safety experts say they believe sab-otage was the cause of the disaster, although there is no hard evidence. But officials interviewed Friday, including a Boeing spokesman and an aviation safety expert, refused to

reason for the disaster, and might not for days or weeks.

#### FBI Denies Death Of a CLA Chief in Crash in Scotland

United Press International official denied reports Sunday that the CIA station chief in Beirut was among the passengers killed in the can Flight 103 in Scotland.

But the official disclosed that a State Department official had died We cannot comment on intelli-

gence community personnel," said Oliver B. Revell 3d, executive assis-tant FBI director, "but I am authorized to say that the station chief from Beinit was not on that aircraft." Earlier news reports had said that the CIA station chief died.

Mr. Revell, who made his remarks to a CBS television reporter, also said that investigators had determined that a bomb threat against Pan Am flights telephoned to the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki this month had no connection to the crash, "The call itself has been totally discredited," he said.

#### Presumed Lost. A Son Survives

OKLAHOMA CITY -- A father received a Christmas present he will not soon forget on Saturday when he learned that his son, first identified as among the victims of the Pan Am crash in Scotland, was

alive and well "I feel like a million pounds have been lifted off my shoulders," said John Wittman, of Okmulgee. Mr. Wittman said Pan Am

notified him Thursday that his son, Master Sergeant David Lee O'Connor, stationed in West Germany, was on the plane. The information apparently came from a listing of "D. O'Connor," he said. But the actual victim was Daniel E. O'Connor, 31, of Boston who was a security official for the State Department in Nico-

Wittman said. "If it hadn't been for prayer and the church I belong to here I couldn't have made it."



BACHELOR'S \* MASTER'S \* DOCTORATE ior Work, Academic, Life Expe Send detailed resume PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

600 N. Sepulvedo Bivd., Los Angeles, California. 90049, Dept, 23. U.S.A.

mine whether any explosion resi-dues clung to the wreckage. What is known about the plane that crashed, and about other 747 jets, makes clear the difficulty of finding the origin of the disaster.

The Pan Am 747 was one of about 650 Boeing jumbo jets in the U.S. commercial aviation fleet, and the plane is widely regarded as one of the world's safest aircraft. There is no suggestion in Federal

Aviation Administration service records or other documents that the jet that crashed was seriously flawed in any way. To the contrary, much of the frame of the 18-year-old plane had been reinforced or replaced at a Boeing facility in Wichita, Kansas,

last year in programs to improve its capacity and airworthiness. speculate on any single cause.

A senior U.S. official familiar
with the investigation said that the inquiry so far pointed to no specific Am also ordered Boeing effectively to gut the aircraft, inspect it for problems and replace the 26 circu-lar ribs in the airframe with stronger metal alloy ribs. The improve-

ments took almost six months. "This aircraft had as thorough a maintenance inspection as is possi-ble," said Jeffrey Kriendler, a Pan Am spokesman in New York. "In fact, we feel that when it returned to service, it returned with better structural integrity than when it

The apparent integrity of the 747's airframe casts some doubt on theories that the plane's superstructure failed in flight. But even extensive improvements and maintenance of the sort performed on the Pan Am jet do not guarantee perfection, said Craig Martin, a

Boeing spokesman in Seattle. The jet that disintegrated over 20 significant service problems since 1980, including some after the

### Scotland had been found to have 1987 program. This is not an ab-

(Continued from page 1) material, including lead, almost as Lee Grodzins, a professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a consul-tant for Federal Aviation Administration on the detection of explosives, said the device was by far the best ever developed for air-

port detection and was nearly ready to be put into practical use. The machine takes advantage of most explosives' containing relatively large amounts of nitrogen. The machine bombards a piece of luggage with neutrons. Because

neutrons have no charge, they pass easily through other materials without reacting greatly. But nitrogen atoms absorb neutrons, then imme-

description, we'd lose our pride in

between Asian neighbors, who re-

sent what they see as the white-

washing of Japanese history, and conservative voices within the rul-

Iran Government Told

To Discharge Illiterates

NICOSIA — Illiterates working

in Iranian government offices will be sacked unless they start learning

to read and write soon, the Iranian

news agency IRNA, monitored here, said on Saturday.

national literacy campaign as say-ing the cabinet had told govern-

ment offices to expel illiterates by March 21.

#### SCREEN: Tighter Security from the bag has a unique signature For Crash Victims

U.S.-Europe Air Bookings

Seem Unaffected by Crash

The crash of a Pan American jetliner in Scotland appears to have

had little effect on airline bookings to Europe, travel agents and

spokesmen for air carriers say.

Pamela Hanlon, a Pan American World Airways spokeswoman, said the airline had not seen any change in the level of bookings, or

cancellations, on its flights to Europe since the crash Wednesday.

"A tragedy like this does not appear to have an immediate effect on the traveling public's plans," she said. "People generally have confidence in air travel, and view an incident like this as an

Donald C. Morrison, vice president of public affairs for Trans

World Airlines, also said that bookings to Europe have remained

stable since Wednesday. Reservations in general have been higher

this December than last, he said.

George Laborde, president of Mena Travel Agency in Chicago,

said, "We hear a lot of talk about the crash, but travel remains

Barbara Fitzgerald, a travel counselor for the American Express

that can be picked up by the ma-The neutron bombardment has

little effect on a suitcase or its con-The device, a little larger than the typical X-ray machine used to check carry-on baggage, was created by Science Applications Inter-

national Corp. of San Diego. It can

examine 600 pieces of luggage per hour, about as many as corrent X-It is expected that the expensive devices will be introduced gradually and chiefly at high-risk airports and for international flights at first. Each machine costs the Federal Aviation Administration \$950,000. The first of five ordered by the agency is due for delivery in July,

said Tsahi Gozani, the chief devel-

Japan to redress the balance. In the

last three years, two cabinet minis-ters have been dismissed after Chi-

## Search Is Slowed

The police said 239 bodies had been brought to temporary morgues so far, including 84 on Christmas Eve. There were 258 people aboard the Pan Am flight. Police still have not accounted for of two cars destroyed by wreckage that rained on the area during the attend the manguration of the

# Travel Related Services Co. in Chicago, said: "It was a terrible tragedy, but it hasn't slowed ticket buying down any further."

GUERRILLAS FREE FILIPINOS - Sergeants Bedro Sabado, left, and Feliciano Bonifacio

with their families after being freed by the Communist guerrillas movement Sunday near the

town of Atimonan, where they and three other soldiers were captured Sept. 25. All six were

released as Christmas truces called by the government and the rebels reportedly were holding.

LOCKERBIE, Scotland - No more bodies from Pan Am flight 103 were found Sunday as low clouds and dismal weather ground-ed search helicopters, said Deputy Chief Constable Paul Newell.

None of the bodies had been positively identified, and the police were unable to say when bodies might be available for burial.

## diately emit gamma radiation. The said Tsahi Gozani, gamma radiation that emerges oper of the device. HISTORY: How Will the Reign of Emperor Hirohito Be Remembered?

na and South Korea strongly pro-Ministry officials are buffeted tested the officials' efforts to play down Japanese aggression. As the educational system is being restructured to temper Japa-nese insularity and inculcate stuing Liberal Democratic Party, who believe that the victors wrote the dents with an awareness of Japan's global responsibilities, history history books and that it is time for

courses are being overhanted. Be-ginning in 1994, Mr. Mori said, high school students will have to take a course in world history, and will be able to choose a Japanese history course taught more thematically, with more emphasis on contemporary history.

in this way, Mr. Mori said, the

Education Ministry hopes to deal with one problem: that in practice

few students get to study the war

material to teach, and because high

school students are cramming for

college entrance examinations late

in the semester, few students even

It quoted a provincial head of the anyway. Because there is so much

get to their textbook's section on World War II, which is near the end. "We realize that for the young generation, who will be meeting people from all over the world, it is very important to let them know the historical facts," he said.

Still, the new courses are unlikely to confront Japan's past more directly. Because remarks such as those made by the cabinet ministers touch off a furor in the rest of Asia, and because most Japanese prefer not to talk about the war. open discussion of it has become ething of a taboo.

#### Rossians Resupplying Mir United Press Interna

remaining cosmonauts aboard Mir. rism. I am really worried."

So the opinions of those who believe Japan has been maligned are not challenged, and Japanese society as a whole has not seriously examined, and has come to no consensus about, what went wrong all those years ago.

Even some Japanese who con- Chinese Mob Clashes demn the militarist past suspect that foreigners are still trying to rub their noses in a distasteful history. "How long do we have to apolo gize?" a Foreign Ministry official said when asked why Japan did not dents about the war.

that Japan must undertake this painful journey. He said that university students know little of Ja-MOSCOW - The Soviet Union pan's wartime conduct, and that launched a cargo-carrying spaceship on Sunday toward the permaa romantic image of war based on
nently manned Mir space station, movies and novels. "Since they
the Tass news agency said. The
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Yet, Mr. Ienaga and others argue

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## BRIEFS

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restraints.
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Mr. Tower, a staunch contents in the U.S. stockpile of arms;

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ple were killed.

The inquiry, ordered by the chief of naval operations, Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost, deterfirst direct contact between Mosses, and Western diplomats calmined that there have been few overt racial incidents in recent years but that the progress of minorities "has fallen short." ign Minister Yuli M. Voronton, both sides had agreed to met a

By 1983 the Navy had met the goal of having at least the same percentage of black recruits as there are in the general population — 12 percent. The percentage is now 15 percent. But the goal of having 7 percent black officers and 4 percent Hispanic officers, reflecting the proportion of these minorities among U.S. college graduates, is not expected to be reached for at least a decade.

**AMERICAN** 

**TOPICS** 

Navy Inquiry Shows

"In a remarkably candid self-

assessment," Richard Halloran reports in The New York

Times, "the Navy has found

widespread but subtle bias

against blacks and Hispanic sailors and other minorities in

its ranks."

**Anti-Minority Bias** 

Among enlisted men, more blacks and Hispanics were in nontechnical ranks, where advancement is slower, than in technical fields. For instance. 33.7 percent of Navy storekeepers are black, but only 4.4 percent of electronic technicians are black.

The board of inquiry, made up of 24 white and minority naval personnel, recommended 75 changes, focusing on affirmative action and minority training programs. Admiral Trost accepted them all. "Equality of treatment, opportunity and advancement based on performance are fundamen-' he said in a message to officers. "You must accept nothing less."

in movie theaters has declined in

drive-in movies today, he says,

"is the young married couple with two or more children who

can't afford a baby sitter and don't want to pay the parking

Short Takes Although the number of drive-

the United States from a peak of 4,063 screens in 1958 to 2,084 those eligible, cast ballots in the lowest since 1924, when it was 6= last year, the survivors are thrive source of the estimate. ing, the Los Angeles Times reports. Soaring real-estate prices have prompted many owners to L UPDATE sell out, especially in areas where cold weather keeps the drive-ins closed part of the year. "But they are doing very well in the Sun Belt states," says Robers hoping to fiv to Toming but of all to Auckland New Zelming ert Selig, president of the Calithem tickets, Royal Internant Air fornia branch of the National a is about 2,600 miles (400 lines Association of Theater Owners. The largest single group at

About 10,000 people are tak-ing part in the three-day "primi-tive" deer-hunting season, which Massachusetts has held for the past 15 years. The hunters must use flintlock or caplock muskets that existed be-fore 1865. Exact replicas are allowed. "These guys are not out there trying to make it easy for themselves," said a spokes-woman for the state wildlife division. "You get one shot. You don't often get a second shot because it takes time to reload with your powder and ball, and you also have to worry about keeping your powder dry."

A new public school dress code in Baltimore bars intermediate and high-school pupils from wearing gold jewelry, leather or fur coats, torn cloth-ing, sweat suits, multiple rings or precious stones, hair rollers, slippers, shorts, halter tops, see-through tops and apparel bear-ing statements that are vulgar or related to drugs, alcohol, sex

Notes About People

President Ronald Reagan, who has said on occasion that "hard work never hurt any-body, but I figure, why take the chance?" continues to joke about his working habits. In a recent speech, he said that "as soon as I get home to California, I plan to lean back, kick up my feet and take a long nap. Now come to think of it, things won't be all that different after

Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat widely recognized as a leading liberal, says liberals should give up pushing gun control, support the increase in the speed limit from 55 to 65 mph (90 to 105 kph), be tougher on criminals and proudly proclaim support for free enterprise. Liberals, he said, have started looking like "scolds." Their litany, he said, is "don't drive too fast, don't play with that gun, don't smoke here, don't drink this, don't cat that." Federal gun control is a hopeless cause, he said, and "recognizing reality doesn't mean you

The new Democratic senator from Connecticut, Joseph I Lieberman, says he and nine felfreshmen senators were told by the veteran Senator John Glenn that when Harry S. Truman "first came to the Senate, he looked around at the other members and said, 'What in the world am I doing here?" But six months later, he looked around at those same members and said, 'What in the world are they doing here?' I guess the point was that we shouldn't be too overwhelmed.'

Arthur Highee

Japanese parliament members dozing during the all-night session that enacted a major tax overhaul.

to 1991, the officials said. In the

latest fiscal year, ending in March

1988, Japan accumulated a trade surplus of \$84.54 billion.

Susan Chira of The New York

Times reported earlier from Tokyo:

The tax measures were adopted Saturday night after a 26-hour par-

liamentary session. Their passage

virtually ensures a second term for

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita

that the failure to enact similar bills

had blighted the careers of two for-

mer prime ministers, Yasuhiro Na-

risk because, along with top Japa-nese bureaucrats, he sees the tax

overhaul as crucial to fiscal health,

ensuring more tax revenues to pay

for the swelling pension and medi-

cal needs of a rapidly aging popula-

the tax changes might increase sales of foreign imports, it is not

clear what impact they will have on

the U.S.-Japanese trade balance.

Economists predict that for the

Although economists say that

But the prime minister took the

kasone and Masayoshi Ohira.

Mr. Takeshita was well aware

when his first expires next fall.

■ Victory for Takeshita

Japan Tax Law May Push Up Inflation

## A New Bipartisan Consensus

In U.S. Foreign Policy, Confrontation Appears to Wane

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A bipartisan spirit appears to be returning to U.S. foreign policy after two decades of partisan confrontation that began with the collapse of consensus over the Vietnam War. At a conference in Bermuda a

few days after the election this year, the speaker of the Democrat-con-trolled House, Jim Wright of Tex-as, contended that "only southern Africa and Central America, among all the outstanding foreign policy questions, produce automatarguments between Republicans and Democrats.

He noted the absence of any significant clash on foreign policy issues between the two parties' presidential nominees in the campaign. Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, agreed in a recent interview that a new era of

bipartisan consensus seemed to be

ministration. The agreement on Namibia that was signed last week may reduce contention on southern Africa, although Democrats on Capitol Hill still favor much more toroeful policies against apartheid than Republicans do, and President-elect George Bush has given no public indication that he intends to in-

nance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa,

and a leading businessman, Hisashi

& Telephone.

any higher.

crease pressure on Pretoria.

ers will want to clear out inventory to shepherd the bills through par-

overhaul could spur import sales.

an overnight filibuster by opposi-

tion legislators, rose and bowed to

his ruling party colleagues as they

chanted "Banzai!" to celebrate the

passage of the measures through

the upper house of the Diet, the

In Japan, politicians vote by

walking up to the speaker's podium

and handing in their ballots. As

ruling party legislators yawned, jeered and chuckled, the opposition

legislators outdid each other in a

competition to see who could walk

the slowest. Many stood, lifted

each foot high in the air, and

As the night and the following day wore on, legislators dropped

their heads to their desks and slept

soundly. They took brief rests for

plates of sushi, eel with rice, and

sandwiches, and gulped down "en-

The tax overhaul, which consists

six separate bills, has been Mr.

Takeshita's domestic political pri-

ergy" drinks full of caffeine.

inched their way forward.

Japanese parliament

Mr. Takeshita, visibly tired after

they may have overreacted.
"With the exception of Nicarawell within reach in the Bush ad-

before the sales tax takes effect. But liament while opposition legisla-in the long run, they think that the tors clamored for a full investigation into a stock-trading scandal.

The scandal toppled both the fi-

viet stance in Afghanistan, East Europe, Airica and elsewhere make that debate seem less relevant now, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a West European ambassador here said, "has taken their favorite bone Shinto, who resigned from the of contention out of Republican

chairmanship of Nippon Telegraph Some prominent figures in After the bills were passed, Mr. Takeshita announced the appointment of Tatsuo Murayama to replace Mr. Miyazawa as finance minister. Mr. Murayama is considered a tax specialist and was one of the architects of the tax overhaul. Mr. Takeshita also pledged that he would not raise the sales-tax rate

Along with income-tax cuts, the overhaul will cut high taxes on many luxury items. Economists say that the measures could help sales of imports and encourage the Japanese to spend more. The changes will gradually cut

taxes on such items as liquor, automobiles, electrical appliances, luggage and golf equipment. American companies that manufacture such products should benefit. But Wisconsin, chairman of the House European companies sell more of Armed Services Committee, said first few months, Japanese exports ority. He drew on all his consider these goods in Japan, so the tax will increase because manufacturable skill at political deal-making changes may help them more.

On Central America, the secre- that the new possibilities had tary of state-designate, James A. opened up partly because of "the Baker 3d, has moved to head off disappearance of old illusions." any clash between congressional Democrats and the Bush administration over military aid to the Nic-

Mr. Baker has told influential people on Capitol Hill that the new administration will keep trying to press the Sandinista government in Managua to move toward democracy, but will forgo military aid requests like those that in the Reagan years produced battles and in-tense bad feelings on Capitol Hill, with some Republicans questioning the patriotism of some Demo-

There was angry talk among Republicans — echoed in a farewell speech by Mr. Reagan this month that Democrats in Congress were unconstitutionally preventing the president from fulfilling his for-eign policy responsibilities. But, in retrospect, Republican leaders say

gua, where we weren't able to do what we wanted to do," a ranking White House official said, "Congress didn't really get in our way. Oh, we had to do certain things under the War Powers Act and spend a lot of time testifying, but that's all legitimate stuff, and in the

ing atmosphere stems from changes in Moscow. Since Viennam, Republicans and Democrats have debated the wisdom of various tactics to contain Soviet moves in different parts of the world. The indications of a much less confrontational So-

and Democratic mouths.

Washington think that it would be a mistake to trust the Soviet leader too much. Others agree with the majority of Americans, as measured in a recent Americans Talk Security poll, who say that the Soviet Union constitutes either a minor threat or no threat at all. The point is that the disagreement no onger breaks down along partisan

The potential for rebuilding the kind of bipartisanship that marked the Truman, Eisenhower and Ken-nedy years will be tested, no doubt, early in Mr. Bush's term. Much will depend on whether he is able, as Mr. Reagan was not, to build bridges of confidence to the Democrats who control the Congress. Representative Les Aspin of

The 1988 election, he said, de-stroyed the Democrats' hopes that they would more or less automatically regain the White House once the charismatic figure of Ronald Reagan passed from the scene, but it also shattered the Republicans' belief that Mr. Reagan's success marked the beginning of a political realignment that would reach to Capitol Hill.
Where there is uncertainty, and

that's what we have now, both in our domestic politics and in the world situation," Mr. Aspin said, "you have a chance to build biparusanship. Where people are dug in, you don't."

In the view of a longtime ambassador to Washington, Allan E. Gotlieb of Canada, Mr. Bush has a huge advantage over most of his immediate predecessors. Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Mr. Reagan all ran against the Washington establishment as outsiders, he said. while Mr. Bush takes office as "a consummate insider" ready to work with other insiders.

But Mr. Bush will also face some problems that his predecessors did not, notably the huge budget defi-cit, which will limit the resources end we managed to put almost every one of our policies into effect." and the huge trade imbalance, which symbolizes waning U.S. ecoavailable for the armed services

#### In Nicaragua, A Present Worth Weighting For

New York Times Service MANAGUA - If you work for the government, what does it mean when the president sends you a scale for Christmas?

More than 100 officials are pondering that question. Each received a boxed bathroom scale from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Recipients interpreted the gift in

various ways. Roberto Saenz, an education ministry aide, said: "It's a reminder that you and your kids should watch your weight. Victoriano Ateaga, director of

the National Adult Education Program, said, "This is a very important gift, because we compañeros need to be in shape in order to confront any aggression. "The gift has made me think,

and I've decided to begin exercis-

Others saw more symbolism. "The intention is that we measure and weigh what we've done, and try to improve," said Silvio Ocampo, chief Managua city plan-

## Pope's Christmas Plea Cites Quake and AIDS

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service ROME -- Pope John Paul II San El Salvador Calabrata Messart delivered a Christmas appeal Sunday for more assistance to Soviet angledent, Benin, Brain, Crash (ki) na Chasteradia, Bendara, letindan Madagastar, Mesti, Medicak (ki) Se, Lanka, Sueden, Tradard (ki) Armenian earthquake victims and for intensified scientific research in the battle against AIDS.

The pope issued the plea in his annual Christmas message, "Urbi et Orbi" (to the city and the world), except Action in Bordset Me opi North Vision Opin Street and later offered brief season's Signer State Commencer Trackled

greetings in 45 languages.
As usual, John Paul spoke from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, addressing thousands of people who jammed the immense 1 Shamir Peace 🌬 square, gently warmed by a sun that peered over one of its two Yasser Arafal de Mi eng in in mistrice and colonnaded arcs. t Prince Common weeks De See

They were a mixture of the deeply pious and the merely curious. thus is the West Bank and Galleria to part of any overall life They were also a fraction of the pope's true audience, for his remarks were carried on live and delayed telecasts to millions of view-Mr. Arabat shad sage ers in 50 countries. For the first bergeen want East Jerusalemuk. time, the Vatican said, the Christward East Jerushian in mas message was transmitted live at the Price minimum to the Soviet Union, as was the in - and to maintain as الم المعلم المعتمل ال midnight Mass the pope had celewe demand the draws

Con personal the West In the 10 years that he has been leader of the world's 850 million Roman Catholics, John Paul has reports from the first sometime sometime sometime sometime sometime mystical were practical from the first sometime some struck various Christmas themes. Sometimes he has been political, sometimes pastoral, sometimes mystical. On Sunday his comments were practical and largely un-

"The poor," he said, "under every label, old and new, have a place in the mystery of Christian in the mystery of Christmas those suffering and dying of hunger, the rejected, the disinherited, refugees, the victims of hatred, of wars, of natural diseases.

refugees, the victims of h wars, of natural disasters.

He said he specifies He said he specifically had in mind the victims of the recent earthquake in Armenia, who are buried under the debris, keeping anxious watch at the bedsides of the injured in hospitals or each of now mourning their loved ones buried under the debris, keeping anxious watch at the bedsides of the injured in hospitals or strugging against the cold and the bad weather, without a roof under which to seek shelter for themselves weather, without a roof under which to seek shelter for themselves and their children."

"In this tragic hour," he said,
"may they experience the understanding and support of people of
goodwill. May the world see an
increase of the generous reaction
which has mobilized governments,
organizations and individuals in a
wonderful chain of solidarity."

John Paul then segued to another
dominant global issue, AIDS, and
said of its sufferers: "I think of
them all, and to all of them all,

said of its sufferers: "I think of them all, and to all of them I say:

Do not lose hope."

Victims of AIDS battle not only sickness, he said, but also "the mis-

trust of a fearful society that instinctively turns away from them."

crib of the newborn savior.

at the Vatican.

John Paul, wearing vestments of gold and white, delivered his message after celebrating a Mass inside the basilica, his third within 12

tragic burden of these brethren of ours," he continued, "and, as I assure them of my deep affection, I exhort scientists and researchers to increase their efforts to find an effective treatment for this mysterious illness." His said his desire for a cure was "the hope that I lay at the

It was not the first time that the pope had spoken emotionally about AIDS. On his trip to the United States last year, he hugged a 4-year-old victim in San Francisco, and declared that God loved AIDS sufferers "without distinction, without limit." He has also authorized an international conference on the disease to be held next year

CAIRO - A book discovered in a child's

grave south of Cairo is the oldest complete copy of the Book of Psalms ever found and possibly the world's oldest bound book, "I invite everyone to take up the scholars who have studied it said. Gawdat Gabra, the director of the Coptic

Museum of Cairo, said that the age of the book was "fairly certainly the second half of the fourth century" A.D. Mr. Gabra has been researching the book's origins since it was discovered four years ago. Initially, he said, he believed the book

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

TOKYO - A sweeping tax over-

haul that has become law is expect-

ed to push the Japanese inflation

rate up by about one percent next

year while helping to trim its trade

surplus, government analysts say.

The package, adopted Saturday, calls for 9.2 trillion yen (\$73.6 bil-

lion) in tax cuts and 6.6 trillion yen

in tax increases through a 3-percent

sales tax on most goods and ser-

The highest national income tax

rate will fall from 60 percent to 50

percent, and the top local tax rate

will decrease from 16 percent to 15

percent. Corporate tax rates will drop from 42 percent to 37.5 per-

According to estimates by offi-cials of the Economic Planning

Agency, the changes will add an

average 0.2 percentage points to Japan's gross national product in the four years after the bill takes

effect on April 1989. The GNP

growth will come mainly through a

net tax cut of 2.6 trillion yen in

The officials said that the

changes were also aimed at boost-

ing domestic consumption to help

legislation should trim the surplus

dated from the fifth century. But subsequent research placed it in the fourth century, probably closer to the year 400 than the year

An Ancient Copy of Psalms: The Oldest Book?

"It is the oldest Book of Psalms written in Coptic as a complete book. It is also the oldest complete Psalms in any language. If it is not the oldest complete book in the world,

then it is one of the oldest." The Psalms, 150 poetic pieces that have served as a hymnal for Jews and Christians, were written by King David and contemporaries during the 10th century B.C.

Mr. Gabra did not dispute the suggestion

of scholars in the United States that earlier manuscripts and papyruses had been found. But the Egyptian find is a book in the modern sense in that it is bound.

It is a volume of around 500 parchment pages in 32 quires, bound in wooden covers stitched with leather. A quire is a set of folded sheets fitting one within another; four sheets folded become 16 pages of a book.

The book is hand-written in the Oxyrhyn-chus dialect of Coptic that was also used in two codices, or manuscript volumes of New Testament books, now in the United States that have been dated to the fifth century.

## Vietnamese Resisting Birth Control

By Keith B. Richburg Wushington Post Service

HANOI -- Nguyen Khac Kinh and his wife, Ha Thi Trinh, desperately wanted to have a boy to carry on the family name and appease their elders. Six times they tried and each time they had a girl until finally Mrs. Trinh gave birth to a boy last month. Under Vietnam's two-child rule,

the chairman of the neighborhood but they were a fortune for Mr. People's Committee imposed fines on the couple for each of the girls

Then last month came an even after the first two.

They were charged 15,000 Vietnamese dong for the third girl, 20,000 dong for the fourth, 25,000 for the fifth and 30,000 for sixth. At a real exchange rate of 4,500 dong for \$1, the penalties may seem a pittance by American standards,

more severe blow. The family had its monthly rice subsidy slashed by nearly two-thirds as punishment for their seventh child. The loss of the rice ration means further hardship for a nine-member family that virtually subsists on rice and for whom meat and fish are already an unaffordable huxury.

Although the Communist rulers are trying to crack down on big families to ease widespread poverty, couples such as Mr. Kinh and Mrs. Trinh find themselves under pressure from older relatives who believe that big families are better than small ones and that boys are

some areas and high unemployment nationally, has been encouraging family planning and a two-child limit for more than a decade. With the population growth rate ogate, or withdraw, from the applibetween 2.1 and 2.5 percent annually — about 4,000 infants a day — until it decided on its final policy. Vietnam is the world's seventh fast-

ther, especially in the rural areas seven days in some cases. where people are more resistant control program.

According to state publications, the population growth has posed a series of problems from malnutrition to unemployment.

Center for Population Studies, the life of the nation. Vietnam faces an even greater demographic crisis. By the year 2000, ism is such a threat. the birth rate is expected to double of women who will be entering child-bearing years. Forty percent

## **U.K. Defers Policy Shift On Terror**

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service LONDON — The government has decided not to comply with last

month's ruling by the European Court of Human Rights that British law permitting the police to detain suspected terrorists for up to seven days was a violation of the European Convention on Human

The British law is aimed mainly at terrorism in Northern Ireland and affects mostly suspects of the worth more than girls.
Vieinam, faced with periodic food shortages, a lack of housing in related to the Pan Am crash outlawed Irish Republican Army. Wednesday.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd cable sections of the convention "It remains our wish to find a judiest growing country.

cial route through this problem if
this can be achieved," he said. But provement over the more than 3- he added that because of the threat percent growth rate before the of terrorism in Northern Ireland birth-control program began, offi-the police continued to need to be cials said the rate must drop fur- able to detain suspects for up to

The applicable articles of the huthan urban dwellers to the birth- man rights convention provide that anyone arrested by the police must be brought "promptly" before a judicial officer, and be assured of the right to appeal to a court for release. Article 15 allows signato-According to the article and sta-ries to derogate "in time of war or tistics supplied by the country's other public emergency threatening

Britain argues that IRA terror-

Last month, the government ineven if population growth remains troduced a Prevention of Terrorism unchanged because of the number bill extending existing law that allows the home secretary to extend the normal pre-arraignment detenof the Vietnamese population is un- tion period of 48 hours by up to five additional days.

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AMONG THE VOICES — President-elect and Mrs. George Bush, singing along with the rest of the congregation at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington on Christmas Day.

## Herald Tribune.

## **Threats and Warnings**

All that is certain about the horrible air crash in Scotland is that everyone on board died, as well as people in the village of Lockerbie. The passenger list included Syra-cuse University students, U.S. servicemen and a senior United Nations official. The crash would have been tragic at any time. What makes it seem more awful are suspicions that the jet was sabotaged, and that someone - Pan American or the State Department - didn't do enough to prevent it.

Hindsight oversimplifies. Before anyone knows what caused the Boeing 747 to disintegrate, the State Department is being blamed for failing to alert potential passengers of an anonymous tip. On Dec. 5, the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki was warned by a caller of a terrorist plot against a Pan American flight from Frankfurt. Flight 103 originated in Frankfurt on a smaller aircraft; passengers and baggage were shifted to the 747 at London's Heathrow Airport.

The State Department insists that it took the tip seriously, as it does all such calls. It gets dozens of such warnings each week; since Labor Day it has sent out an average of one threat alert every day. The Helsinki tip was passed on to the Federal Aviation Administration, which informed the airline. Pan American says it tightened security in Frankfurt and London.

security officials. In Moscow, news of the warning was posted on a bulletin board, and some people changed travel plans. At other embassics nothing was posted, and three State Department officials were among the crash victims.

So why weren't passengers on all Pan Am flights originating from Frankfurt notified about that call in Finland? President Reagan's too-sweeping response on Friday was that public statements "would literally have closed down all the air traffic in the world." Anyone whose relatives and friends perished in Scotland is not likely to find that persuasive; the warning did affect the travel plans of U.S. personnel in Moscow.

Even so, total disclosure is impract for other reasons. Cranks and copycats would surely swell the volume of anonymous threats. An ambiguous threat offers no easy way of determining which flight was the intended target. And if all warnings were disseminated, air travelers would quickly ignore them as cries of wolf.

Airport security needs to be restudied especially when baggage is transferred from one plane to another. But leaping to simple answers or simple judgments will not lessen the tragedy or diminish the grief.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## **Almost Certain Futility**

The striking thing about the newly seatid Israeli government is how poorly it
it is preare to represent the views of the Israeip peace efforts are based — of exchanging territory for peace, is to hold both these key posts for the life of this government. ed Israeli government is how poorly it appears to represent the views of the Israehi people as a whole on the great issue of peace. The electoral results in November confirmed that Israelis were deeply fearful of the future yet prepared to take certain risks in meeting it. Many voters believed that holding on to the West Bank was essential for the national security and the national spirit alike, but many others thought that giving up the West Bank, on carefully negotiated terms, was essential for exactly the same considerations.

The government that has now emerged from seven weeks of party maneuvering reflects little of this volatile chemistry of hesitation and readiness, and even less of the post-November change produced by the PLO's tentative verbal acceptance of Israel and by its resulting breakthrough to a dialogue with the United States. True, the new government excludes the religious and secu-lar far right, and this is no small boon. But it also removes the center-left from the government's foreign policy controls. Labor again joins Likud in a governing coalition. but this time Labor cannot expect to provide either a prime minister or a foreign minister. Likud, which rejects the whole idea - the idea on which all international

What Israel's politicians have delivered, in short, is a government arising from choices the Israeli people made before the landscape was changed by the political evolution of the Palestinians and by the American response to that evolution. In the new circumstances, Israel more than ever needs a government that its people can trust to guide it safely through a passage of imprecedented diplo-matic fluidity. Instead it finds itself with a hard-line, annexation-minded government that seems out of phase with both the complex internal Israeli scene and the rapidly changing external environment.

Can Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, at 73 the tough and scarred veteran of many battles, find a way? Evidently he intends to launch a double initiative - clamping down on the continuing Palestinian unrising on the West Bank and at the same time offering to the Palestinians, or thrusting upon them, a measure of autonomy, as distinguished from the independence they seek. Perhaps it will take this sort of exercise of almost certain futility to let the Israeli people take another reading on how they wish to face their difficult future.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

## **African-Americans Now**

There is healthy archaeology in Jesse "Mexican-American." A barrio dweller, ea-Jackson's belief that blacks now want to be ger to assert himself and to tell the larger called African-Americans.

The term has "cultural integrity," Mr. Jackson said after a meeting with other minent African-Americans in Chicago last Monday. "Every ethnic group in this country has a reference to some land base, al base. African-Ame icans have hit that level of cultural maturity."

The archaeology is dramatically plain to older adults who, in one lifetime, have already heard preferred usage shift from col-ored to Negro to black. The four lingual layers provide an abbreviated history of American civil rights in this century.

If the new name catches on, it will challenge headline writers and disconcert citizens only recently accustomed to black. But people ought to be able to call themselves whatever they wish. The desire to choose one's label is as American as apple pie, and as political as other recent progressions.

Consider the evolution from ladies to

women, or the gradual acceptance of Ms. Or consider the rise of the term Hispanic. essed into service to describe a variety of immigrants with little more in common than the Spanish language. What do you call someone whose roots are in Mexico? The social scientist, interested mainly in descriptive accuracy, would probably say

ger to assert himself and to tell the larger society "I count," would probably say "Chicano." The term Hispanic is no mere verbal convenience; its very use connotes coalition, and thus power.

Mr. Jackson said the other day that "just as we were called colored, but were and then Negro, but not be called black is just as baseless." Maybe so now, but there was a time - not even a generation ago - when to be called black

was a political triumph.

For those who declared in the mid-1960s that "black is beautiful," embracing the term black was an act of political selfassertion. They insisted on accurately describing the character of society then: To be white was to be fully American; to be black was to be a second-class citizen.

If Mr. Jackson is right and blacks prefer to be called African-Americans, it is a sign not just of their maturity but of the nation's success. In part because of Mr. Jackson's electoral success, blacks may now feel comfortable enough in their standing as citizens to adopt the family surname: American. And their first name, African, conveys a pride in cultural heritage that all Americans cherish. The late James Baldwin Ismented, "Nobody Knows My Name." Now everyone does. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

#### Easy Outrage After the Crash

The disaster is haunted by an account of events that say it need not have happened. Outrage wells up easily at the thought of warning a few people of danger without alerting everyone at risk. The only moral policy would be: Tell one, tell all. But the harder policy question is whether to warn anybody at all, except security personnel, and, if so, under what circums

It is hard to argue with the U.S. government position that broadcasting every threat would create panic among air travelers and give terrorists the power virtually to shut down international aviation simply by getting onto the phone now and then to warn of bombs on airplanes.

As long as there are patterns of behavior by which intelligence officials can tell real threats from false alarms, the general policy of silence makes sense. That warnings against air travel abroad have in fact been issued in the past suggests that such patterms of behavior exist. It does not seem

reasonable to ask government to do more than its present policy requires. - Las Angeles Times.

Sri Lanka Needs the Indians

Sri Lanka's new prime minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa, shares with his Marxist JVP opponents, for different reasons, the desire to see Indian troops out of Sri Lanka, where about 47,000 of them have been stationed since last year to help the govern-ment fight the Tamil insurgents. The resil-ience of the Tamil secessionists and the reemergence of the Janatha Vimukti Peramuua on the Sri Lankan scene are facts the reality of which no amount of nationalistic ent, however commendable in itself. can crase. For the time being, then, Mr. nadasa would be well advised to treat the Indian presence as an unavoidable necessity. It is essential in order to contain the Tamil Tigers and thus leave the Sri Lankan forces freer to deal with the JVP. - Business Times (Singapore).

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## **OPINION**



## The Whistle-Blowers Are Making a Difference

LONDON — There has always been talk of peace, probably since dim prehistory when people first organized to fight each other. Now peace seems to be breaking out in many distant places, although in others people still insist on bloodshed and violence.

Mayor Elias Freij said he was can-celing his traditional Christmas party in Bethlehem's town hall, across the square from the Church of the Nativity, because of tensions. There is not much good will in the Holy Land these days. Still, as this strange century nears its end, a whole cycle does seem to be closing. A new era is trying to be born. In the 19th century, the dominan

belief was in progress. It was considered inevitable, limitless. The Eiffel Tower, about to be 100 years old, was the soaring monument to the miracles that science and industry would work. Industrial miracles did come, and tarnish. Iron and steel provided ever greater weapons. Social distress and dislocations brought revolutionary ideologies, with new techniques of organization. The 20th century provided the technical means to try them, always in the name of solving all problems, always with arrogance, usually with force.

The monstrous idea of fascism was defeated by a great war. Now communism is unraveling through its own failures. If it does survive the

N EW YORK — Mikhaii Gorbachev's dra-

matic announcement of arms cutbacks has left United States analysts grappling with Le-

nin's old question, "what is to be usue: sumargue that the West should simply stand pat and ask for even deeper cuts, while proceeding

with planned "modernization" of its nuclear weapons in Europe. Others suggest that it

should respond with comparable reductions.

These standard responses perpetuate the politics of the Cold War even while Soviet and U.S.

leaders keep up a stream of summit meetings.

The West European public seems reluctant to

go along with such attitudes. Surprisingly, Marga-

net Thatcher said last month that the Cold War

had ended. And in the United States many people

question military spending increases in a time of

The world has not been in such a fluid state

Soviet overtures and a mounting budget delicit.

since the late 1940s. There is a historic opportunity

to been to dismantle the very structures of the

Cold War. By undermining the rationale for the arms race and the militarized state, a relaxation of

superpower tensions has opened up new space for

citizens' movements for democracy, social justice and more far-reaching demilitarization — not only

in the East but also in the West, where the Cold

War's constricting effects are less apparent but have nonetheless been very powerful.

the United States calling for a fresh foreign policy that moves to reverse the arms race, end

What is needed now is a strong movement in

By Flora Lewis

century of its inauguration, it will surely be a quite different system. It has lost all crusading force. In his United Nations speech on

Dec. 7, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke repeatedly of the need for "freedom of choice" — in the context meaning choice of how societies should be run. He curiously inverted the old ques-

This is the human dilemma; it is what peace is about.

tion of revolution for export — an idea Moscow claims it abandoned many years ago — arguing that "de-mocracy is not for export" either. That reveals a curious misunder-standing. By its very nature, democracy cannot be imposed or dumped on people. It must reflect their preference, or it can't exist. But it is contagious; it inspires more hope now than the old intellectual recipes for social prob-lems. Evidently, Mr. Gorbachev senses and frets about its magnetic appeal, its challenge to established orders. America and the democratic West

risk growing smng about this affirma-

tion of success. It does stoke the temp-tation to bask in a feeling of superior-ity. There are no grounds for that. It represents the greater menace now.

Democracy is a way of acknowledging problems; it doesn't guarantee so-ing problems; it doesn't guarantee so-tutious. Something more is needed for that. Something is missing in Ameri-can society for the plagues of drugs, crime, the homeless, the underclass to have flourished so extravagantly. On the extraordinary occasion earli-er this month when the Soviet Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov and the Po-

laureate Andrei Sakharov and the Polish laureate Lech Walesa met in Paris in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Walesa said they could both still feel "the breath of Stalin" at their backs. But he also said he found "no sprituality" in the West. Westerners "have wealth and civil liberties but don't seem to believe in anything." he said. "You have so many computers, why don't you use them in the search for love?"

Some people flock to cults or mili-tant fundamentalist religious groups in the search for an answer that leaves no room for doubts. Avram Burg, a young Knesset member of the Labor Party, says that one reason for the rise of fundamentalism in Israel, which troubles him, is that the old

parties have come to function only as

it is what peace is about.
"Human rights" is a way of expressing it. Something startling is happening in the way governments are becoming compelled to recog-nize that they cannot escape that

and to shout, not because the power-ful command allegiance but because individuals here and there believe strongly enough to sound the tocsin. Gradually, those lonely, audacious individuals at the fringes are leading

proved by the lesson finally sinking in toward the end of the century.

machines, while people are looking for "somewhere to belong."

The old panaceas of ideology have failed. The older ones of religious absolutism exacerbate conflict and often cruelty. The way has yet to be found to combine the human need for a sense of higher purpose and community with the need for tolerance, respect for the dignity of others and the aspirations of the indi-vidual. This is the human dilemma;

responsibility, though they may try by lying and concealing. The world is learning to watch

the way. They may seem futile, impo-tent much of the time, but they have made a difference. The era coming is full of awesome dangers, but the chance of meeting them is much im-

The New York Times.

# Why Didn't They Tell The Public? By Richard Cohen

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida -On Dec. 5, the U.S. government received a tip that a bomb would be placed on a Pan Am flight from Frankfurt to the United States. On Dec. 7, the Federal Aviation Administration warned airports, carriers and U.S. embassies about the terrorist threat. On Dec 8, I boarded a Pan Am flight from Frankfurt to New York.

After every airline disaster we hear about the "almosts" — the people who "almost" boarded the plane, who got delayed in traffic, who got bumped at the last moment, who lost their passport or for some other reason failed to make the doomed flight.
I am not one of those. I raise a different issue: Should I have been informed of the heightened peril?

I wonder why embassy employees in Moscow were told of the terrorist threat in a bulletin board notice ("Post leaves to the discretion of the individual traveler ... ") - why, in short, they had information that was denied me. I wonder because I consider my life to be as valuable as theirs. And

I make the same claim for the 258 people on Pan Am Flight 103.

Some were persons of note—a high United Nations official, for instance. But we are not in the business of playing airborne triage: deciding whose life is worth saving and whose is not. If State Department personnel were told to use their own "discretion" when traveling back to the States, so should everyone else have been.

It is easy to bash the State Depart-ment, but three U.S. diplomats were on Pan Am 103. They had been sta-tioned in Lebanon, a hardship post unlike almost any other. Like other American diplomats around the world, those in Lebanon live in some peril. They must have breathed a sigh of relief when their plane took off. At last, they were safe. For failing to inform the public of

the terrorist threat, the government has explanations aplenty.

It says that such tips are routine maybe as many as one a day. But if that was the case, why was this one posted in Moscow for the benefit of diplomats? It seems that this particu-lar tip was being treated with more seriousness than usual. It seems that someone - probably the embassy's

sciencial probability the control of ernment not only alerts the public but the terrorist as well. They might abandon an operation that they might otherwise be caught attempting - and, in the process, search out the informant. Anti-terrorist opera-tions are cloaked in secrecy, but we know that some arrests come when

an operation is attempted. These are difficult, headache-inducing problems. But the government's approach to them seems to be the one parents take with children: Don't worry your little head. Having said that, we are then assured that everything has been done

our safety. Maybe. Pan Am, the U.S. government and the West German government say that security was tightened at Frankfurt. Not that I could see. This particular traveler breezed through security. My carry-on bags were X-rayed but not searched. As for the luggage I checked, at no time before the flight did I have to identify my bags. This is one way to ensure that no one checks a bag and then fails to take the plane. In times of tension, it is standard procedure - even routine on some airlines and at some airports.

So I sit here, happy to be visiting my parents for the holidays and celebrating my father's 80th birthday. As a journalist, I recognize the dilemmas that face the governments and the airlines. Given the silly bravado of my profession. I might have flown Pan Am from Frankfurt to New York anyway. But the choice would have been mine.

The passengers on Pan Am Flight 103 were given no such choice. They were not told of the tip, that security had been heightened, that in Mos-cow U.S. Embassy employees were given information that they did not have. The conclusion is mescapable: Some lives were valued over others. The functioning and even the profit-ability of the airlines were placed over human life.

The government, no matter what its motives, is guilty of arrogance and maybe negligence, too.

The questions it has to deal with

are difficult beyond comprehension, but the most difficult question of all now comes from the loved ones of those who died in Pan Am 103: Why weren't the passengers told?

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## Housing the Homeless: Where's the Money, Jack?

two different things. He has shown

an involvement in the inner cities that

lasts beyond election day, and an

eagerness to talk with and listen to

Liberals understand that the United

States will get nowhere against home-

lessness unless conservatives make the

goals their own, and that Mr. Kemp is

the one man who might do that.

That is all very nice. But the Rea-

gan administration cut the heart out of federally supported housing — from \$30 billion a year at the end of the Carter administration to \$7 bil-

lion now. And it may get worse. What

will Mr. Kemp say if Mr. Bush's

budget cutters come around to tell him that HUD is just the department

they are looking for?
Will he be able to persuade Mr.

Bush, as he has argued, that budget problems should not be solved at the

expense of the poor? Can be convince

the new president that to take care of

homelessness you have to deal not only with housing but also with job training and care for the mentally ill

black workers and white workers.

N EW YORK — Maybe 1989 will be the year when Americans re-

and opportunity, go we. We feel a shiver, for ourselves. Come warmer weather, the home-

And they smell worse, which quick-ens the step as we walk along. But perhaps it will be different now. It will be harder to forget in the

very many of them now.

secretary is supposed to do — like worrying about rebuilding the rotting inner cities and providing the chance at a job for some of the people who live there. But Mr. Kemp knows that he and what he stands for will be judged on whether he can do something about the national sorrow and shame of homelessness.

The country will be watching to see if Mr. Kemp can do what another conservative economic thinker, RonBy Joanne Landy

For a Superpower-Free Zone in Central Europe

with the Third World and strengthen East Europeans opposed to Soviet occupation.

Mr. Gorbachev's proposed disarmament pro-cess, if completed, would not end the Soviet domicess, i completed, would not eat the sover troops would remain in Europe, albeit at half of current levels. But U.S. support for disengagement of American and Soviet troops could offer a real political challenge to this domination by dramati

political challenge to this domination by draman-cally bringing into question the legitimacy of great-power control over smaller countries. Such a foreign policy would immediately accept Mr. Gorbachev's proposals for troop and tank reductions, but go much further to propose total withdrawal. If bilateral agreement was not quickly forthcoming, the United States should take major unilsteral steps. In these matters, actions often unilateral stens. In these matters, actions often speak louder than words - as the tired history of the 13-year-long talks on mutual and balanced reduction of forces should remind us, with their endless rounds of gray proposals and counterproposals for reducing conventional forces in Europe. There is a proposal which, if supported by citizens' movements East and West, would build

substantial pressure toward disengagement. Of-fered by the Polish Solidarity leader Jacek Kuron,

the idea of a Europe, or even a Central Europe, without superpower troops. Given the syste and geopolitical interests of both sides, the most

een crushed by force or the threat of it.

one can expect, the argument goes, is for the superpowers to scale down their military presence. The problem with this kind of "practical politics" is that it limits one to calling for changes that conform to the interests of the powers that be. But in Europe and around the world it is important to use the opening offered by the emerging detente to redefine the boundaries of the possible — and to work for changes that can

West Germany, which would leave NATO, and East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslo-yakia, all of which would leave the Warsaw Pact.

countries would "step out of the military blocs and

the right to freely self-determine their late."
Without Soviet troops on their soil, and with the

threat of intervention hugely decreased (it is politi-cally much harder to reinstate troops once they

have been withdrawn), the peoples of Eastern Europe would be encouraged to resume the ex-

periments in freedom that so many times have

"Realists" will object that it is utopian to raise

step out of the political blocs." They would "have

The writer is director of the Campaign for Peace it outlines a neutralized zone in Central Europe and Democracy / East and West in New York. She free of superpower troops. The zone would include contributed this comment to The New York Times.

create the basis for a lasting, democratic peace.

main interested in the homeless even when the weather turns pleasant. At least it's a possibility.

It is in the winter that we are inclined to feel most unhappy about the homeless. Their suffering in the cold seems unbearable, probably because the thought comes, as we pass by, that there, but for the grace of birth

less seem considerably more distant.

spring that the people lying on the sidewalks or the children playing outside shelters in the night are exactly the same ones we felt so sorry for at Christmastime. There are so

And perhaps the astute decision of President-elect George Bush to name a popular conservative, Jack Kemp, to be secretary of housing and urban development will help keep Ameriids focused on the homeless.

There are other things an HUD

By A. M. Rosenthal

ald Reagan, utterly failed to do — find adventuresome and busy mind — places where the 1 to 3 million home two different things. He has show ss can put down their heads. His nomination has been an enormous hit with Republicans, particular-ly conservatives; no surprise there. But support among liberals is strong and enthusiastic, despite the conservative supply-side economics be preaches.

At least Kemp may help America look straight at a terrible fact.

Representative Charles Schumer, a Democrat from Brooklyn who wears his liberalism like a badge, glows with enthusiasm about him. Mayor Edward Koch of New York, who has created more shelter space than the mayor of any other city and provided more cityfinanced rehabilitation of low-income apartments than the mayors of all the major cities put together (yes, that heartless old Ed Koch), thinks Mr. Kemp will do a fine job.

His support comes not just from white liberals but also from black writnow wandering the streets? Mr. Reagan wanted the federal government out of housing. Mr. Kennp seems to want it in, at least deep ers like Earl Caldwell, a cohumnist for The Daily News of New York. I asked Mr. Caldwell if he had ever supported a conservative Republican before. He enough to work with private enterprise. Fine - that is, if private enterprise works up an appetite for low-income housing and shelters, which it will not unless there is enough funding said that no name came to mind. So it is the man and what people see in him that draws the liberal support,

to get things started again. Maybe Mr. Kemp is right and taxnot a sudden economic conversion. Mr. Kemp speaks so fast that you es do not have to be raised. But one want to ask him to slow down sometimes, but what he says reflects an day he will have to answer a question

for us, slowly: Where's the money, Jack? He has a lot of people around the country, a Rambow Coalition of his own, hoping that he comes up

with the right answer.

At least Mr. Kemp may help the United States look straight at this one terrible fact: The richest country on earth has not been able to provide all its people with the simple human cessity of shelter.

The New York Times.

1888: Bread or Work LONDON - For several weeks several hundred men, styling them-selves the "unemployed of Lon-don," have been parading the streets with epigrammatical banners demanding bread or work. Several local papers have declared that most of them are Socialists. They recently marched to the residences of the Lord Mayor, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone and presented their griev-

their efforts was a long non-commit-tal letter from Mr. Gladstone. 1913: Railroad Remedy

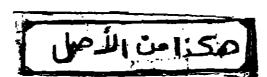
ances. The only success that attended

NEW YORK — The Herald says: That the railroad rate question is the one great topic in business and commercial circles the news columns of the Herald testify. The country is sound to the core. Any business depression that exists is merely transitory, except that depression which is caused by the railroad situation. And

the railroad situation can easily be remedied. The Interstate Commerce Commission has a sick patient on its hands. The plain truth is that this situation must be met quickly. There has been more numbug in the attacks upon the railroads than in any other scussion in the last ten years."

#### 1938: Speeches in Lima

LIMA - Following unanimous adoption of the Declaration of Lima the eighth Pan-American Conference closed its plenary session with a series of speeches, two coming from the United States delegation — Secretary of State Cordell Hull's exposition of the meaning of the pact and an address by Alfred M. Landon, 1936. Presidential candidate, who referred to racial and religious persecution abroad. "It is clear to me," Mr. Landon said, "that the delegation here, like most of us in the U.S., feel that the kind of life we desire could not survive if these practices and doctrines were implanted on our soil."



W EST PALM BEACH For DO Dec. 5, the US as ment received a tip that a bomb be placed on a Pan An light Frankfurt to the United State of the Pankfurt to the United State of the Pankfurt warned airport, came tration warned airport, came threat. On Dec & 1 boarded at threat. On Dec & 1 boarded at threat on Frankfurt to Nat.

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FROM 1875...

vestors that the Chinese economy is

not running out of control and to

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China's official press had said

earlier that government anti-infla-

tion measures, including tough

credit policies and orders to stop

Mr. Wang said the government

would try to raise the share of state

revenue in national income from

nearly 20 percent this year to 28 percent in 1989. It was 31.9 percent

Next year's additional funds

would be used mainly for price and wage reforms and the development

of agriculture, education and sci-

Under no circumstances could

the extra government revenue be

used for paying additional staff bo-

nuses, giving banquets and gifts, or buying cars and "extravagant equipment" such as air-condition-

Detailing ways in which state control of the economy had shrunk

since China's reform policies were

launched in 1979. Mr. Wang said

money and bank credit outside the

state budget rose to 227 billion yuan (\$60.99 billion) from 45.3 bil-

ers. Mr. Wang said.

capital construction, have

widely evaded or ignored.

joint venture projects.

#### WALL STREET WATCH

## **Embattled Funds Find Mutual Merger Benefits**

By MICHAEL QUINT New York Times Service

EW YORK - Managers of mutual funds say they expect to see more mergers and consolidation in coming months, as the mutual fund industry absorbs the impact of the October 1987 stock market collapse, which led to a drastic slowdown in business.

"The last year has been a tough time for managers of a lot of mutual funds," said Henry Schmelzer, executive vice president at the New England Life Insurance Co., "especially those who entered the business in 1986 and 1987 when the business was

Small funds are

in the past year.

more vulnerable, but

all have been hit by

a sharp sales decline

There have not been as many changes as I expected, but with year-end coming up, I expect people will be looking at the bottom line, and you will see a lot more sales and transfers,"

Small funds are considered the most vulnerable.
"A lot of small funds are

going to be forced into mergers and amalgamations with larger funds," said Michael R.

Peers, chairman of Ivy Management Inc. of Hingham, Massachusetts, which sponsors three funds with assets totaling \$325 mil-"Anybody with a fund of under \$100 million would have to be

thinking seriously about the possibility," Mr. Peers said. He said Ivy was not under any financial pressure, though it has considered six purchase offers this year. "We are not a willing bride or an unwilling bride; we are just taking a good look at what is available," he added.

Overall, according to Charles E. Simon & Co., a financial research firm based in Washington, there were 40 mergers, consolidations or reorganizations of funds in the first nine months of 1988, compared with just one in 1987.

Among the larger deals, New England Life recently agreed to acquire three funds with assets totaling \$120 million from Moseley Securities. Sigma Management Inc., a subsidiary of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., is taking over six funds of Meritor Financial Group, with \$104.4 million of assets. Early this year, Franklin Distributors of San Mateo, California, took over four funds of L.F. Rothschild & Co. with about \$70 million of assets. Meritor Financial Group's mutual fund business, started in 1986, had never reported a profit. Joseph M. Barrett, a vice president, said Meritor would receive only a small fee from

Provident for helping smooth the transfer. "The main reason was to reduce our operating expenses," he said, noting that the six funds had only about 5,000 shareholders but required 33 employees.

HILE mutual funds are actually owned by the investors who bought shares, the funds are sponsored by management companies that provide investment advice and handle sales and the record-keeping of shareholders' accounts.

With the approval of fund shareholders and after filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the management companies can be sold.

The mutual fund business expanded rapidly during the bull market that began in August 1982. At the end of last October, there were 2,047 stock and bond mutual funds with \$482 billion in assets, up from 486 funds with \$55 billion in assets at the end of

The most rapid growth has been among bond funds, which now total \$261.8 billion, or 54 percent of total assets, up from about \$9 billion, or 16.3 percent of assets, at the end of 1981. Despite the problems in the industry, the number of funds continues to grow. But many of the new funds arise from the

fragmenting of old ideas, like the creation of tax-exempt bond funds for single states or different maturities, or the expanding of "families" of funds to include different varieties of funds. The problem faced by all sponsors of mutual funds, large and small, is the dramatic decline in sales over the last year.

According to the Investment Company Institute, mutual fund sales, including reinvested dividends, fell to \$78.37 billion in the first 10 months of 1988 from nearly \$172.3 billion in the corresponding period a year ago.

And while sales have slowed, more investors are redeeming

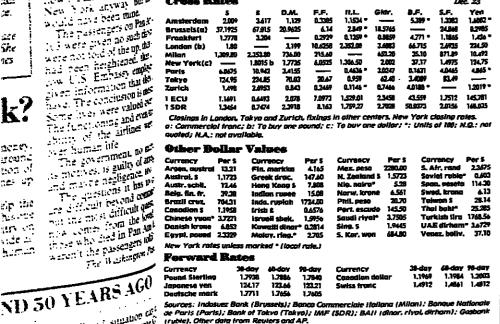
their fund shares. The institute's data showed that share redemptions totaled \$76.2 billion through the first 10 months of the year. or just \$2.1 billion less than sales to investors. In 1987, redemptions were nearly \$72.8 billion less than sales.

Excluding reinvested dividends, sales were \$10.9 billion less than redemptions in the first 10 months of 1988.

The profits of mutual fund sponsors are closely tied to growth in the size of a fund, since their fees are set as a percentage of assets - commonly about 0.6 percent. If a fund is too small, the income from the fee is not enough to cover the fixed costs of

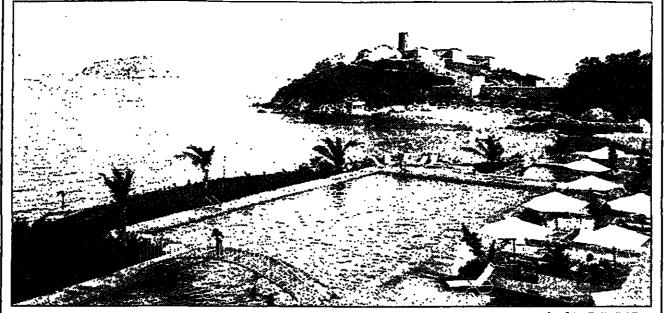
See FUNDS, Page 7

## **Currency Rates**



### **Last Week's Markets**

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Club Med on Tangohunda Bay, part of the new Huatulco resort complex that is expected to be as busy as Cancim and Acapulco.

## 'The Big One': Mexico's Latest Place in the Sun

By Larry Rohter New York Times Service HUATULCO, Mexico -Along 22 miles of beaches, fishermen still mend nets and turtles go ashore to lay eggs. But construction of hotels, marinas and golf courses has begun; and within a few years this fledgling resort on Mexico's southern Pacific coast is likely to be as busy as Cancún

Already, a fully functioning Club Med, the largest in the Western Hemisphere, commands a view of the tranquil green-blue waters of Tangolunda Bay — and view of the cranes and work crews across the bay at what will soon be the 345-room Sheraton and 310-room Veramar hotels.

When the last touches are put on the project, Huatulco is ex-pected to have 26,750 hotel rooms and provide diversion for two million visitors a year. "This is the big one," said the former minister of tourism, Anto-

nio Enriquez Savignac, who at-tended formal dedication ceremonies here last month. "We've done a lot of other projects, but never anything quite like this."

The Mexican government's decision to undertake so large and

costly a resort development in the midst of the country's worst recession in 50 years offers eloquent testimony to the impor-tance that the former administration of Miguel de la Madrid attached to tourism. After several years of benign

neglect, tourism is again recognized as a convenient and efficient source of jobs and muchneeded dollars. In fact, though most of Mexico has been undergoing a period of austerity in recent years, the travel industry has been booming.

Under a government policy that encourages tourism, the number of foreign visitors has in-

creased by more than 50 percent since 1982, solidifying tourism's status as Mexico's second-biggest foreign exchange earner after oil.

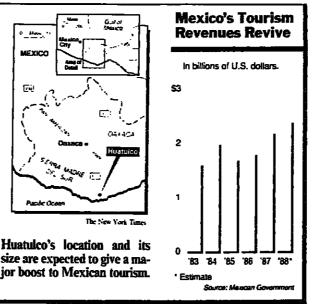
Mexico expects 5.7 million tourists, 80 percent of them Americans, to spend just under \$2.5 billion this year, compared with 5.4 million visitors in 1987 who spent \$2.35 billion.

The 1988 figures would have

"This country needs to promote itself more, diversify its desunations and work on bringing first-time visitors back again and

Intent on securing its place in a competitive market. Mexico has taken steps that, while cheered abroad, have been politically unpopular at home.

Regulations on air and bus



been higher were it not for the bankruptcy of Aeroméxico in April and the damage caused by Hurricane Gilbert to Cancin and Cozumel in September. Officials estimate that the storm kept an additional 300,000 visitors away.

To some tourism experts, the friendly change of attitude is long overdue. They are sitting right next to the biggest market in the world, and they have barely scratched the surface," said a travel industry professional in

charters have been significantly liberalized, for example, allowing foreign-owned airlines to meet tourist demand that could not be satisfied by Mexico's two national carriers and was being diverted to other destinations in the Caribbean and Pacific.

In addition, with the peak winshould start to reap the benefits of a new bilateral commercial air agreement with the United operation of new carriers and cre- in a different environment."

Hard pressed for capital, the Mexican government has also turned to debt-equity swaps to generate investment flows. Some

ates new points of departure for American visitors to Mexican re-

35 swap operations have pro-duced more than \$400 million in tourist investment, accounting for the construction of 7,000 new hotel rooms, government statis-Such swap arrangements were

halted a year ago on the ground that they were exacerbating infla-tion, then running at 160 percent a year. But there has been speculation that President Carlos Salinas de Goriari, who took office Dec. 1, might exempt tourism from that ban; in any case, some funds obtained from earlier swap deals are only now being used.

Mexican tourist officials have also increased efforts to sell in new markets the country's mix of beach resorts, colonial towns and archeological wonders. These markets are chiefly in Western Europe and Japan. None of Mexico's previous ini-

tiatives compares with Huatulco, which boasts some of the best beaches in the country. The staterun National Trust Fund for Tourism Development, or Fonatur, which is supervising and underwriting the project, expects 7,600 hotel rooms to be built here during the next decade.

"Each tourist project of ours has always been directed at a specific market segment," said Ignacio Cacho, a Fonatur official who handles the marketing of Hua-"But here in Huanilco, we have

ter season just beginning, Mexico nine bays, and our idea is that each will be developed differently, so that people can come back again and again to the same place States. That accord permits the and yet have a different vacation

## China to Raise Taxes in Bid to **Check Inflation**

BEIJING - China announced new measures on Sunday to combat record inflation, including higher taxes and tighter budget

The measures were likely to at least partly address concerns of foreign investors, who have been worried by China's accelerating inflation. The finance minister, Wang

Bingqian, was quoted by Xinhua, the official news agency, as saying that the government would strive to keep next year's budget deficit "at least below this year's figure and then proceed to reduce the deficits

Mr. Wang told officials at a national financial conference: "China is faced with a stark financial situation in the next couple of years because of inflation."

He said that budgetary expenditure was rising too fast and revenue too slowly. The shortage of funds is becoming more and more seri-ous," he added.

Prices rose by a year-on-year 30.3 percent in major Chinese cities in November.

Calling for efforts to achieve a balance in state revenue and expen-diture after deficits in all of the past nine years, Mr. Wang said taxes would be increased and investment cut. He did not give details.

The government would tighten its control over central, provincial and local budgets, he said.

lion over this period. in a speech that was unusually gloomy in tone, the minister said last year's budget deficit totaled 8 Analysts in Hong Kong said that billion yuan. This year's figure was a slowing of inflation in China was not available. (Reuters, IHT)

## **Machine Tool Orders** Rose by 6.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Orders for American-made machine tools rose 6.4 percent in November from Oc-tober, to \$279 million, the industry's trade association said on Sun-

November orders rebounded from October, when orders had dropped 19.5 percent from the previous month, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said. September's orders, in turn, had been 3.4 percent down from Au-In the first 11 months of this

year, machine tool orders were up 74 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier, to \$3.27 billion, said the industry group, formerly known as the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. Machine tools are power-driven devices that cut or shape metal

parts used in appliances and vehi-Economists consider their sales

to be an important indicator of capital investment by manufacturers of durable goods, which are items that last at least three years, such as airplanes, refrigerators and cars. The strength in machine-tool orders reflects strength in such industrial production. But machine tool orders are of-

ten volatile from month to month. Orders for U.S. machine tools

placed by foreign customers so far this year are up 80 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier to \$461 million, the industry association said. Domestic orders this year

through November were up 74 per-cent to \$2.81 billion, the associa-

## Smoke of Battle: U.S. Tobacco Giants Mobilize Against Spreading Bans

By Douglas C. McGill

cigarette industry, facing a serious threat from a proliferation of city, county and state anti-smoking laws, is fighting back with a richly financed nationwide campaign to organize opposition to the legisla-

The cigarette companies' aggressive use of economic clout to defeat legislation, even in small cities, is more widespread and intense than ever before, according to people both friendly and hostile to the indus-

The industry's efforts range widely in failed attempt to defeat a 25-cent-per-pack increase in the cigarette tax.

ordinances, as happened in September in St. Charles, Missouri.

"The cigarette companies have mounted guerrilla warfare against every city council, every mayor, every county commission that's trying to provide a smoke-free place for people in public places," said Joseph A. Califano Jr., a frequent critic of the tobacco industry and the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare during the Carter administration.

Industry spokesmen say they win their battles against anti-smoking laws 90 perscope. At one end of the spectrum, \$20 cent of the time at the state level and million was spent in California this fall in a around 75 percent of the time at the local

What is more, the lobbying campaign

parents of cigarette manufacturers will capitalize on the growing influence derived from recent mergers with food companies.

In 1985, the top two U.S. cigarette com-panies, Philip Morris and R.J. Reynolds, bought General Foods and Nabisco Brands, respectively. In October, Philip Morris Cos. bought Kraft Inc. for \$13.1 billion; the company now spends \$2.5 billion a year on advertising, more than any other U.S. company.

The concern is that the tobacco/food

giants will discourage media coverage of the hazards of smoking. The main threat is the withdrawal of their accounts from adfrom magazines, newspapers and radio.

& Saatchi DFS Compton, its advertising smoking ordinance. agency for several food products, after the agency created a television commercial announcing Northwest Airlines' new smok-

Industry spokesmen deny that such practices are widespread, and public examples of them are rare. But in the case of the campaign against anti-smoking laws, the cigarette industry has openly proclaimed its heightened commitment to defeating

That commitment takes many forms. In Rancho Mirage, California last year, RJR Nabisco, which manufactures roughly 60 brands of cigarettes worldwide, including vertising agencies and their advertisements 

Camel and Winston, threatened to move a women's professional golf tournament it

By Douglas C. McGill

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The \$55\$ billion U.S.

At the other end, a campaign may incomes at a time of concern among health volve flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some gencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups are some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, anti-smoking groups and some flying Washington lobbyists into agencies, and the corporate washington lobbyists into a group and the corporate washington lobbyists into a group and the corporate washington lobbyists into a group and the corporate washington lobbyists and the corporate washington lobbyists are some flying washington lobbyists and the corporate was

After intense campaigning by a local restaurant association, assisted by an industry-financed lobbyist and someone brought in to give expert testimony on indoor air quality, the city council made the ordinance less restrictive and the tournament stayed in town.

The effort is being waged primarily by the Tobacco Institute, the lobbying arm of the industry, and by Philip Morris and RJR Nabisco. Philip Morris makes Mari-boro and Benson & Hedges, among other Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., a

See TOBACCO, Page 7

## U.S. Eases the Purchase Of Wheat, Corn by Soviets

WASHINGTON - The United States has offered to sell the Soviet Union 2 million metric tons of low-priced wheat.
On Friday, the United States also raised the total amount of U.S. grain that the Soviets can buy without consultations with the administration from 12 million to 16 million tons. Analysts said this

recognized the Soviet Union's need to buy more corn this year. Under the U.S.-Soviet grain pact, which was extended in Novem ber for two years, American and Soviet officials were required to hold consultations if Moscow wants to buy more than 12 million tons of U.S. grain in one year.

Moscow has been on a buying binge of U.S. corn this autumn in an effort to make up for a weak Soviet corn, barley and rye harvest. The Soviet Union has bought close to 9 million tons of U.S. corn since the beginning of October; almost 2 million tons of that came last week. The Soviet Union, the world's biggest grain importer, also purchased 500,000 tons of soybeans, 530,000 tons of soybean meal and 500,000 tons of sorghum from the United States this autumn.

Although purchases of U.S. wheat are normally a big-ticket item in U.S.-Soviet grain trade, there had been no such purchases since last March due to high prices for American wheat and the lack of any U.S. government subsidies.

American wheat is usually priced \$10-\$20 a ion higher than wheat from other countries. To make American wheat competitive with that of other big exporters, the administration began last year to subsidize wheat sales to Moscow under its Export Enhancement The Soviet Union has bought more than 12 million tons of American wheat under the subsidy program. Under the program, the

government gives private exporters subsidies in the form of grain from the government inventory as an incentive to sell wheat to 2 customer country at lower prices. The U.S. wheat subsidies to Moscow had been long anticipated by grain traders, but had been delayed first by drawn-out negotiations this year to extend the U.S.-Soviet grain pact, and then by disagree-

ments between Washington and Moscow over what price the wheat should be sold at. The Agriculture Department currently projects Soviet wheat import needs at 13 million tons in 1988-89.

## Huge, Hidden Losses Lurk in U.S. Loan Programs

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By Nathaniel C. Nash New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Hidden

losses embedded in the U.S. gov-ernment's portfolio of subsidized loans and loan guarantees have reached startling levels, say budget experts, who add that losses from the programs will cost billions of dollars for years to come. "It's a system waiting for an acci-

dent to happen," said M. Kathryn Eickhoff, a former Reagan admin-istration budget official and now president of Eickhoff Economics. "The quality of these loan guarantees is getting worse and worse, and the risk of default is rising."

The government has a total of about \$745 billion outstanding in subsidized loans and loan guarantees. They are made by such agen-cies as the Veterans Administration, the Small Business Administration and the Export-Import Bank. The \$745 billion does not include

the liabilities the government faces from losses at insured institutions like savings and loan associations. The government may have to spend more than \$50 billion to rescue 500 insolvent savings institutions. Federal officials acknowledge

that no one really knows the extent of losses in the direct loan and loan guarantee programs. The government plans to write off \$37.5 billion over the three-year period ending

The most dramatic indication of the extent of the problems came last week with the release of one of both single-family housing and the first audits of such a credit loans for mobile homes. program by the General Account-The officials add that the Veter-

Congress. The audit found that the guarantee program is experiencing Farmers Home Administration, which makes loans at low interest rates to farmers and rural homeowners who cannot get credit at billion on loans it has made to utilities that invested in nuclear losses equal to \$36 billion on its \$90 billion of obligations.

Congressional budget officials say they are also concerned about growing losses of the Federal Housing Administration's \$283 billion loan guarantee program, which has been experiencing heavy losses in Denver and the Southwest, in

ing Office, the investigative arm of ans Administration's \$147 billion higher default rates than normal, and that the Rural Electrification Administration could lose up to \$8 utilities that invested in nuclear power plants.

> Concern about potential losses led the GAO to begin a series of audits of these federal programs. At the same time, debate over how the government should more openly recognize and treat these losses has intensified.

Although President Ronald Rea-

gan proposed revamping the budso far Congress has done little about it. But some members of the House and Senate budget panels hope to take up the president's measure to change the credit system next year. There are two types of programs

guarantees. In direct loan programs, like the Farmers Home Administration, the government is-

involved, direct loans and loan

See LOSSES, Page 7

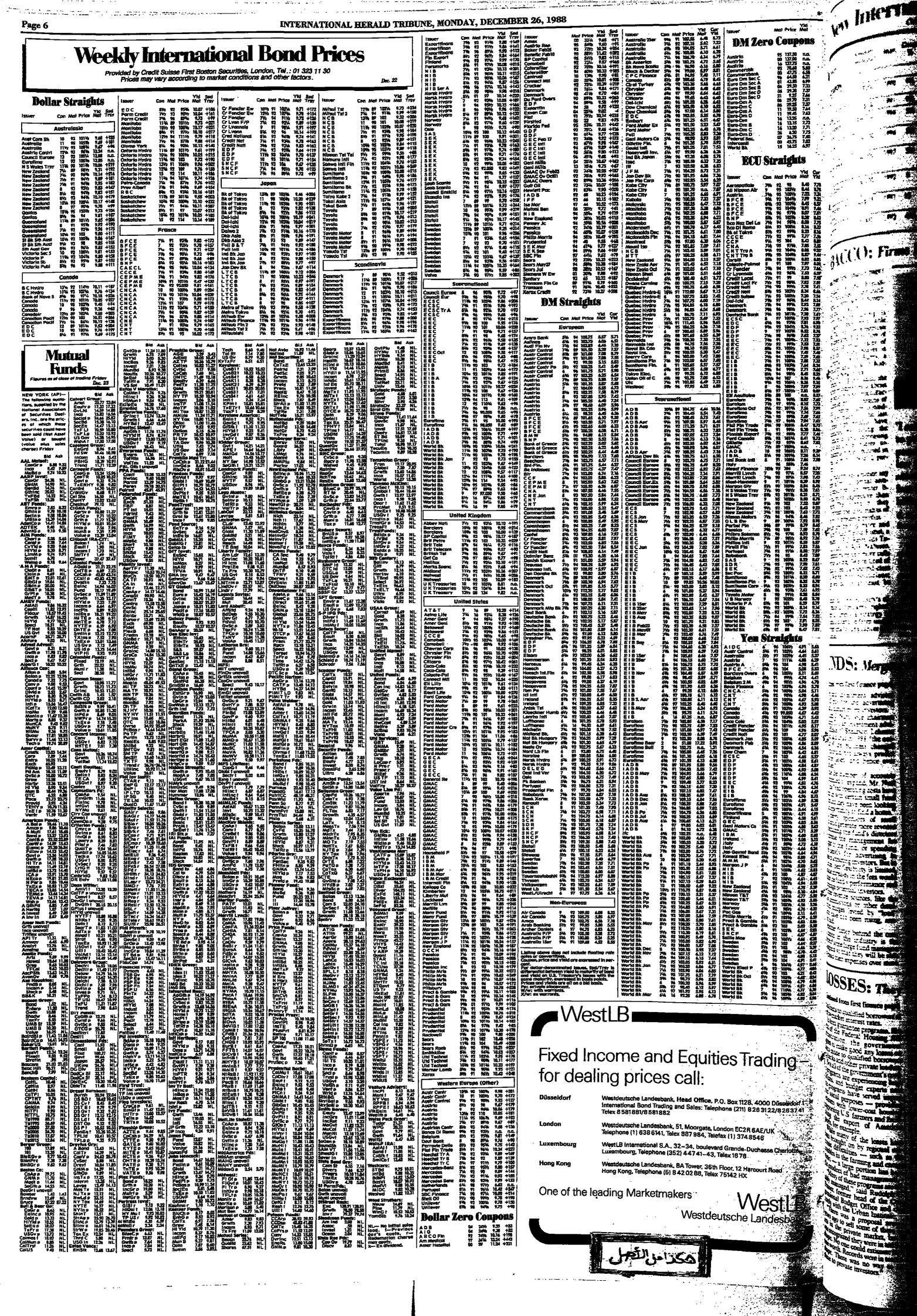
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The undersigned announces that as from 3th January 1989 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistrast 172. Amsterdam, div. ep. n° 29 (accompanied by an "Affidersit") of the CDRs Spuistraat 172. Amsterdam, div. ep. nº 29 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Mitsuhlable Electric Corporation will be payable with Dfla. 26,99 act per CDR, vert. S00 shs. and with Dfls. 53,98 net per CDR, rep. 1.000 shs. (Div. per record-date 30.09,1988; gross Yen 4. p.s.b.) Yen 300. = Dfls. 4,78 per CDR, repr. 500 shs., Yen 600. = Dfls. 9,56 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax = Yen 400. = Dfls. 6,38 per CDR, repr. 500 shs., Yen 800. = Dfls. 12,76 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30.04.1989 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with resp. Dfls. 25,39; Dfls. 50,78 net per CDR repr. resp. 500 and 1.000 shs. cach, in accordances with the Japanese tax regulations.

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erdam, 20th December, 1988.



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## New International Bond Issues

lssuer 	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms		
FIXED-COUPON								
IMI Bonk Int'l	\$250	1990	91/2	100%		Noncafioble, Fees 3/%, Denominations \$1 million, Payable January, [RJ Int'l.]		
Sparekassen	\$ 30	1991	9%	101%		Nencollable. Fees 116%, Payable in January. (Sanwa Int.)		
Deutsche Finance Netherlands	DM 750	1994	5%	101%	_	Noncollable, Fees 116%. Payable in January. (Deutschank.)		
Hypobonk Int'l Luxembourg	DM 100	1994	5%	100%		Noncollable. Fees not disclosed. Payable in January. (Bay ische Hypothelan & Wechsel Bank.)		
WGZ Int'l Finance (Amsterdam)	DM 200	1997	5%	1011/4	-	Redeemable at par in 1994, at 101% in 1995, at 103% in 19 and at 105 at maturity. Fees 296%. Payable in Janua (Trinkaus & Burkhardt.)		
Finance for Danish Industry	DK 250	1992	9	1011/2	_	Noncoliable, Feet 196%, Payable in February, (Den Dons Bank.)		
Finance Company of South Australia	Aus\$ 75	1991	15	101.60	_	Noncollable. Fees 196%. Increased from Aus\$60 million [Credit Commercial de França.]		
DFC Overseas Investment	Y 5,000.	1993	4.90	101%	_	Noncollable. Fees 1974. (Yasuda Trust Europe.)		

## TOBACCO: Firms Hit Back at Anti-Smoking Drive

'I see a movement

to prevent the

passage of any

fact that tobacco kills."

Cigarette companies will not dis-

experts say that it runs easily into

(Continued from first finance page) U.S. subsidiary of the British-owned BAT Industries, is the thirdlargest manufacturer, while American Brands Inc. is fourth.

Cigarette manufacturing is among the world's most profitable businesses. The four top American companies generated \$52 billion of the \$55 billion in retail sales of cigarettes in the United States in 1988, according to Roy Burry, a tobacco industry analyst with Kidder, Peabody in New York

On average, Mr. Burry said, the profit margin on cigarettes is about 35 percent, while in other manufacturing businesses profit margins of more than 10 percent are considered good. For much of the last decade, these high profits have been maintained by raising the price of cigarettes and increasing sales outside the United States; tobacco consumption has declined in the United States by about 2 per-

cent a year. law that will call Tobacco industry spokesmen say the current efforts to defeat antiattention to the smoking legislation are better fifact that tobacco nanced and more aggressive than ever before. The intention, they kills. say, is to protect the civil rights of smokers, not to preserve profits. C. Everett Koop, U.S. "Smokers are getting more and Surgeon General. more fed up," said David Fishel, a vice president of R.J. Reynolds To-bacco Co., a unit of RJR Nabisco. We're getting more and more calls ment," said the surgeon general of from people saying, We're tired of the United States, C. Everett Koop. being made to feel like second-class "I see an industry-generated movecitizens. We're not politicians;

But critics say the industry's effort to create a "smokers' rights" movement is simply a strategy to deflect public attention from smoking's proven link to lung cancer and

what can we do to at least be

able, according to the Federal Trade Commission. Forty-three states have passed laws that restrict smoking in some fashion, and about 375 city and county anti-smoking ordinances exist, most of them enacted be-tween 1985 and the present, according to Americans for Non-Smokers' Rights, a group in

In the past year, the Tobacco Institute has been involved in efforts to defeat some 200 proposed laws, said Brennan Dawson, a spokesman for the institute.

heavily financed campaigns do not work. In California, the \$20 million campaign against the proposal to raise cigarette taxes failed, as the public did not buy the industry's message that the tax increase would create a black market for cigarettes in California and trigger a rise in gang-related crimes.

a population of 43,000, is a typical case in which the tobacco industry worked to help defeat a local antismoking ordinance. Three months ago, Thomas Bailey, a City Council member, proposed an ordinance that would require local restaurants to set aside 75 percent of their seating for nonsmokers,

safety committee for a vote.

Tobacco Institute,

## U.S. Goes Slow on IMF Capital Boost, Officials Say

WASHINGTON — The United States, defying its allies on what will be an important economic policy issue for the Bush ad-ministration, is delaying plans to pump more money into the International Monetary

The tough stance could set the stage for a clash between Washington and its major trading partners, most of whom favor an increase in the fund's \$120 billion capital base and want a decision by April.

The United States continues to look at this with a very careful eye and there still remain a number of issues which are of concern to us," a U.S. official said in an

The policy-making Interim Committee of the IMF, at its last meeting in Berlin in September, instructed the fund to prepare for a rise in quotas, or membership subscriptions, by the panel's next meeting in Wash-

But continued opposition by the United States, the lending agency's largest share-

solder, makes it increasingly likely that the April deadline will not be met.

"I don't know what is going to happen," said the U.S. official, who declined to be identified. "But it's certainly possible legally to further extend the deadline for an increase

and it may well be that additional time is needed to resolve some of these difficulties." Washington's misgivings about the need for new capital for the IMF, which makes loans to countries with balance of payments problems, were summed up by Treasury Sec-

retary Nicholas F. Brady in Berlin.

At the time of competing demands and budget constraints, the case for additional quota resources must be compelling," he said. "There should be a clear vision of the fund in the 1990s and a demonstrated need for more funds — not simply a presumption that more is better."

Since then, Mr. Bush has decided to conduct a major review of Third World debt strategy, saying that revisions were needed in the plan for additional commercial bank lending that was adopted in 1985 and is

officials, not to rush into an IMF quota

As the next stage of the debt strategy is looking for has not yet occurred. likely to stress reducing the Third World's \$1.3 trillion debt instead of adding to it with new loans, the United States wants time to analyze what the consequences would be for the IMF, according to monetary sources fa-miliar with the Treasury's thinking.

The administration also wants to examine the fund's role in helping the Group of Seven industrialized nations plan their economic policies, the sources said.

The U.S. government's relations with the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, are wary, and Washington is cautious of letting the IMF gain too much influence in this field.

The other members of the Group of Seven are Britain, France, West Germany, Japan,

Italy and Canada.

Mr. Brady said in Berlin that the problem of arrears owed to the fund by cash-strapped

known as the Baker plan. The review pro-debtors such as Peru and Zambia also posed vides yet another reason, in the eyes of U.S. a hurdle to any increase in IMF resources. Progress is being made on the arrears, but

the breakthrough that the United States is Monetary sources said the overdue payments had reached \$3.5 billion and were still

climbing.

The administration believes all these questions need to be addressed before it can seek

additional funds from Congress. Washington has backing on some points from Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer. Nigel Lawson, who said earlier this month that a big increase in IMF quotas was "whol-

ly unnecessary."

But most other countries feel comfortable with the role of the fund and back a capital injection so that the fund can repay money it has borrowed and have enough in reserve in case a new international financial crisis

In Berlin, opinions ranged from a capital increase of 30 percent to 40 percent, supported by West Germany, to a doubling.

#### United States also spent \$2.4 bil-lion on advertising and promotion in 1986, the most recent year for which figures are publicly avail-

Berkeley, California.

In some cases, however, even

St. Charles, Missouri, which has "I don't see a grassroots move-

To help defeat the bill, the Toment to prevent the passage of any bacco Institute hired a lobbyist law that will call attention to the from the state capital, Jefferson City, to visit the town before the bill came to the council's public close the annual cost of their effort

The lobbyist met with local business people who strongly opposed the bill to offer the resources of the

## Settlement Might Not Suit Drexel

#### Private Actions Possible Despite Deal With Government

By Al Delugach

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Despite Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.'s efforts to limit private lawsuits against the company by carefully picking the six criminal cases to which it will plead guilty, some securities lawyers said they foresaw a surge of suits against the beleaguered investment banker.

Further, Drexel has no guarantee that potential damages will be covered by the \$350 million that it is putting into a settlement pot under the plea bargain with the Department of Justice, legal experts said Friday.

Drexel agreed Wednesday to plead guilty to six federal felony charges and pay a record \$650 million to settle government allegations of securi-

Five of the guilty pleas involve stock transac-tions with the convicted speculator Ivan F. Boesky. The sixth involves Princeton-Newport Partners. which has offices in Princeton, New Jersey, and

Newport Beach, California, Several of the felony cases figure in the massive Securities and Exchange Commission civil suit against Drexel and certain individuals, including Michael R. Milken, the head of its high-yield bond

The civil charges were filed Sept. 7, and Drexel has until Jan. 10 to settle with the SEC, the New York Times reported.

The criminal counts involve Drexel's manipulation of the price of securities and concealing its activities in deals between 1984 and 1986. The companies whose stocks were involved are MCA Inc., Stone Container Corp., Fischbach Corp., Harris Graphics Corp., COMB Co. and Phillips

Along with the criminal counts, a "pervasive" number of insider-trading and other charges encompassed by the SEC civil suit provide "fertile ground" for plaintiffs' attorneys to explore, said Gerald Boltz, who headed the SEC's Los Angeles regional office in the 1970s.

Drexel's efforts to limit private suits is not viewed by another securities lawyer, Richard M. Phillips, as likely to be effective. His prediction is that there will be a "multitude of different suits"

against the company and others. The company appears to have selected cases that have involved limited damages to possible plaintiffs, who could use the guilty plea as the basis of their own claims. None of the six seem likely to go into the kinds of insider-trading allegations by the SEC that could balloon the potential cost of pri-

But Mr. Phillips said he believed the prospective new litigation would provide fodder for follow-up actions from investors who claim losses due to Drexel's illegal activities even beyond that con-

tained in the criminal case and the SEC suit. For instance, Mr. Phillips, a partner in the Washington office of Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, said his firm expected to file actions on behalf of institutional investors that do business with

He said he expected other law firms to bring class-action suits for individual investors and, to a lesser extent, actions on behalf of corporations that did business with the investment banking firm or whose stock was involved in Drexel deals.

Richard Greenfield, who already represents individuals in several class-action suits against Drexel, said his firm also represents stockholders looking into potential cases against some companies whose managements dealt with Mr. Milken. He identified one such company as First Execu-

tive Corp. of Los Angeles, headed by Fred Carr. Mr. Greenfield also said he represents several stockholders of Wickes Cos. in a pending classaction suit against the management of Sanford C. Sigoloff, the former chairman of the company. Some companies with potential grounds to sue

Drexel have not done so, Mr. Greenfield said, "in part because basically people who live in glass houses don't like to throw stones," and they might thereby "invite claims against themselves." Mr. Phillips said that a fresh area of Drexel

Burnham exposure, one not covered by either the criminal case against the company or the SEC suit, lies in congressional testimony that partnerships in which Drexel was involved bought significant parts of securities offerings handled by the investment banking company.

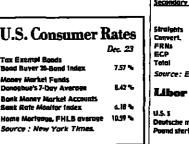
#### Fusaro Is Named Ferrari Chairman

The Associated Press

ROME - Piero Fusaro, an executive of Fiat SpA's Alfa-Lancia division for two years, has been chosen chairman of Ferrari, Fiat's luxury sports car subsidiary, company officials announced.

Mr. Fusaro, 49, takes over the post that had been held by Vittorio Ghidella, who announced his resignation in November, Mr. Ghidella, who was credited as the brains behind Fiat's turnaround this decade, also resigned as managing director of Fiat Auto. That is the car manufacturing unit of Italy's largest private-sector conglomerate.

Besides selecting Mr. Fusaro, Ferrari's administrative board on Friday chose Giovanni Battista Razelli to be administrative delegate of Ferrari.



#### **Euromarts** At a **Glance**

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#### Treasury Bonds

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## FUNDS: Mergers Likely to Increase as Post-Collapse Business Remains Slow

(Continued from first linance page) lawyers and investment advisers The Funds' Slippage and still pay for the advertising

needed to attract more investors. William J. Nutt, vice chairman of Boston Co., an investment advisory affiliate of Shearson Lehman Hutton, said that in 1988 "the economics of the business changed and one could not always predict rising net assets and hence ever rising fees."

While the number of accounts

has continued to expand, Mr. Nutt said "the fixed operating costs have caught up with certain small fund groups and they have been looking for an opportunity to find a home." In theory, sponsors of small funds could generate more revenue by persuading the fund's directors to increase the management fee charged to the fund, or spending

because increases in the fees would reduce the fund's performance and discourage potential investors. Other revenue sources, like the sales commissions or other distribution charges levied by "load" funds, have not been rising, ana-

more heavily for advertising in

hopes of attracting investors. But in practice, their flexibility is limited,

lysts said.

MUTUAL FUND NET SÁLES After redemptions and including reinvested dividends, in billions \$180 F 300

easier to attract investors. Another factor behind the consolidation in the industry is the desire of some large fund managers to expand so that they will be able to spread their expenses over more

Mr. Schmetzer of New England times revenues a few years ago.

Life said he would continue to look for other funds to buy, especially those with more than \$100 million tors, said Franklin had acquired the L.F. Rothschild funds because

**MUTUAL FUND ASSETS** Total assets, in billions of dollars beginning in August of each year.

funds. In addition, a company with companies could often be bought a wide variety of funds may find it for two to five times their annual

182 183 184 185 186 187 1881 Year to date Through October

it wanted the services of William J. Lippman, a veteran portfolio manding track re h an outsta

cord. "We are not actively soliciting other funds," said Mr. Johnson, "but a lot of people have been coming to us, and there is some point where it becomes cheaper to buy existing funds than to spend money

on marketing your own funds."
"It makes a lot of sense to have a family of funds," said George S. Johnston, chairman of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, which has more than 50 funds with assets exceeding \$10 billion and 800,00 sharehold-

Besides the economies of scale that come with spreading legal, management, advertising and printing expenses over several funds, he said, the relationship with existing shareholders makes it easier to introduce new products. "It's becoming harder to get the public interested in a single fund," he add-

In some cases, analysts said, management companies are trans-ferred for practically nothing. Some operators - like Lazard Frères & Co., which recently transrevenues, down from about five ferred more than \$1.5 billion of money market mutual funds to Scudder, Stevens — want to be rid of the operation without incurring the heavy expense of severance pay for dismissed employees.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Introduction of

## Viel & Cie

to the Second Marché of Paris Bourse on tuesday, 29th November, 1988

by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

and Brokers

MEUNIER, DE LA FOURNIÈRE, MICHELEZ, LE FEBVRE ET CIE

Floatation of 300,000 ordinary shares amounting to 10% of the company's share capital.

Issue price: FF 210 per share.



## LOSSES: They Lurk in U.S. Government Loan and Guarantee Programs

(Continued from first finance page)
sues loans to qualified borrowers at below-market interest rates.
In loan guarantee programs, like that of the Federal Housing Administration, the government agrees to make good any losses on loans made to qualified borrowers by banks and other private lenders.
Not all of the government's credit loans as the \$283 billion Federal Housing Administration programs as the \$283 billion Federal Housing Administration and \$147 billion Veterans Administration programs and \$41 billion in loans.

Guarantees have no impact on the borrowers could easily obtain money in the open market, there made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when the private loan programs by the government and board trees, said Mr. Miller.

Direct loan program, total of \$218 billion, followed by the Rural Electrification Administration with \$33.2 billion in loans.

it programs are experiencing huge deficits, and budget experts note the programs have served important social purposes — providing veterans with lower-cost housing supporting U.S. farmers and facilitating the export of American goods, for example.

While many of the losses have

While many of the losses have been brought on by regional eco-nomic difficulties — such as the troubles in the farming and energy states — a large portion has been the product of bad management. "Many of these programs are ter-ribly managed," said Rudolph G. Penner, former head of the Con-

"There was a proposal several years ago to sell some of these assets in the private market, but it was recognized they were in terriber shape. No one could estimate their true month. Passade was in accordance.

ministration programs and \$41 billion in student loans.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

last Thursda	y under the rubric In	ternational Positions.
TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL	Competitive	Int'l Institute of Tropical Agriculture.
DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS	Competitive	American Radio Broadcaster.
ASSISTANT		International Investment Company.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	£50 K.	Eurodisk Technologies.

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neurily Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.81. Telest 613395

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#### **Amsterdam**

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange's key market index touched its highest level for the year in what dealers said was an optimistic mar-

The ANP/CBS index reached a 1988 closing high of 285.2 on Tuesday. It finished the week at 284.2 op from 280.2 the previous Friday. The good mood, reflected in a slight increase in volume, was attributed to dollar and interest-rate movements, and analysis said the movements, and analysts said the market seems confident in the per-

formance of the Dutch economy.
The Kempen & Co. brokerage said it expects the market to be quiet with little change in prices during the last days of the year.

#### Frankfurt

The Commerzbank index also hit its annual high on Tuesday and rose 35.1 points for the week. The gauge ended at 1,649.8 on Tuesday and closed the week at 1,645.7. Despite the advance, how- trend. ever, the eight West German stock exchanges have failed to make up

the losses they suffered in the Octo-ber 1987 stock market collapse. Be-fore Black Monday, the Commerzbank index was in the 2,000 range. Automotive shares moved sharply higher. Porsche gained 46 Deut-sche marks to 633 marks, Daimler-Benz advanced 8 marks to 736.50, Volkswagen was 7.10 higher at 347.30, and BMW gained six to

521.50 marks Steels stabilized after their strong performance in recent weeks. Banks and pharmaceuticals strengthened.

## Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market firmed but trading was sluggish ahead of the Christmas break. The Hang Seng Index rose 27.43 points, ment that the Goldberg family had finishing at 2,656.59, while the taken a 10 percent stake. NEI, an

New York Times Service

sales of new domestic cars and light

11-20 period from the level a year

The seven domestic manufactur-

cars, up 13.9 percent. Results had

to be estimated for Mazda Motor

Manufacturing Co., which did not

Puts

Option & price Calls

7-16 r 3-4 r 5-14 r 5-14 r 7-16 r 3-4 r 7-16 r 7-16

**U.S. Buyer Incentives Boost** 

Car Sales in Mid-December

DETROIT — Bolstered by trucks and from imported trucks to sweetened buyer incentives, U.S. American-built models.

trucks rose 14.4 percent in the Dec. ed annual rate of 7.6 million, com-

ers reported sales of about 176,000 annual rates are based on a formula

Chicago Exchange Options

**American Exchange Options** 

broader Hong Kong Index added 17.18 points, closing at 1,750.80.

After weakness on Monday and Rolls Royce, following the break
The description of the Week at 1,024.82, a gain of Rolls Royce, following the break
Rolls Royce, following the break-Tuesday, the Hang Seng scored a 25.12-point gain Wednesday. Boosted by speculative buying of real estate-related stocks, the index

Average daily turnover fell to 477 million Hong Kong dollars from 580 million.

Milan

Italian stocks moved higher and

In the De Benedetti Group, Oli-

The market dipped slightly in the

Minister Ciriaco de Mita said

should go into effect at the end of

Positive news on the French

The CAC index rose at every

session to finish at 407.3, compared

with 393.4 a week earlier. The re-

economy sent the CAC index

next year.

Paris

vetti rose 0.77 percent and CIR

#### London

Prices were little changed in quiet trading, with the Financial Times 100-stock index edging up 0.1 point, to 1,774.0.

The Tuesday announcement of a slower increase in the money supply and in bank lending for the month of November boosted the market. But publication Wednesday of pessimistic predictions on the British economy by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reversed the

The market was encouraged by the narrowing of the British current-account gap, to £1.6 billion (\$2.88 billion) in November from £2.5 billion in October, which was

reported on Friday.
On the takeover scene, Plessey requested suspension of quotations on its shares Tuesday, before hearing of its failure to obtain an injunction preventing an unfriendly joint takeover by Siemens and GEC in the British courts. When Plessey's shares resumed trading, they were pushed higher by the belief that the bid would be successful

The Rank organization made attempt to surpass its record high gains after paying £40 million for a 49 percent stake in the Canadian Among positive fundamentals Film House company.

sumer preferences from cars to

Cars sold at a seasonally adjust-

pared with a 7.1 million rate in the previous 10 days and actual sales of

7.1 million in the 1987 period. The

devised by the Department of

were the continuing good performance of the French economy, a The Tootal textile concern gained ground after an announcemodest 0.1 percent rise in consumer prices for November and declining unemployment in the two latest

In addition, French labor con-flicts have fallen off, and interest rates are thought to have peaked. Corporate earnings have been and are expected to be favorable. French and foreign analysts gen-

erally said that in the light of good French economic prospects, stocks on the Bourse are still at attractive price levels. They said foreign interest in French stocks may soon grow from the currently depressed

## Singapore

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Prices ended higher but trading was listless on the Singapore stock Suchard lost 40 to 6,760 and Sanmarket, with most participants

again demonstrating a vigor that of Integrated Automotive ReThe Straits Times Industrial Into 337. Credit Suisse, he
analysts attribute to a shift of consources, in Wayne, Pennsylvania. dex gained 8.64 points Friday, its gained 45 to finish at 2,645.

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Calls

down of talks on arranging a dex rose 4.82 points for the week, friendly bid.

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Large Points, The SES arrange and dex rose 4.82 points for the week, closing at 288.18.

Total turnover was low at 73.1 million units, worth 152.3 million Singapore dollars, about 10 percent lower in volume and value than the previous week

#### trading volume showed a slight ad-vance during the week. The Comit Tokyo

index ended the week at \$87.44, up from 573.41 the previous Friday, with the MIB gauge ending at 1.215, up from 1.185. Prices rose substantially on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, after a setback in the prior week, which fol-lowed nine consecutive weekly ad-All leading stocks rose. In the Ferruzzi Group, Montedison jumped by 6.35 percent, Ferlin

vances.
The Nikkei Stock Average of 225
blue chips ended Saturday at
29,686.36 yen for a 149.65-yen tacked on 2.79 percent and Fer-ruzzi Agricola 2.66. Other gainers included Fiat, up 1.67 percent on the week, Generali 1.04, Pirelli SpA 2.14, and Mediobanca 1.35 perweekly advance. The previous week, it had declined 256.71 yen.

The TOPIX index of all common stocks listed on the market's major section closed at an all-time high of 2,315.17 points Saturday, breaking the previous record of 2,314.20. which was set Dec. 7. On that day, the Nikkei hit a record 30,050.82

latter part of the week with the resumed parliamentary debate on capital gains taxation, which Prime Analysts said many institutional investors were on the sidelines, predicting that erratic movement would persist until the year-end. Trading volume shrank to 537.1 million shares a day from 811.5 million the previous week. The val-ue of stocks traded fell to 659.16

billion yen a day from 823.1 billion above the psychologically impor-tant 400 level during the week. The market got off to a bearish start Monday, but it then advanced in the next three sessions. Nonetheless, volume was light as institucovery above 400 from the 1988 low of 251.3, reached Jan. 29, had tional and foreign investors were mostly sidelined. The emperor's dealers looking for the gauge to poor health also weighed on inves-

tors' minds, analysts said. Results were mixed Friday and Saturday.

Analysis said that institutionals were likely to return to the market during the new week's three trading The market was to open Monday and Tuesday for full-day sessions, and Wednesday for half a day. It will then close until Jan. 3.

#### Zurich

Zurich stocks moved up moderately in light activity. The Credit Suisse index rose to 514.9 from 505.1 and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator at 551.2 against 544.4.

Among registered issues showing gains for the week were Nestle, up 370 francs to 6,450; Ciba-Geigy, 90 to 2,100; Sandoz, 250 to 7,375; Compagnie de Réassurance, 285 to 7,210; and Sulzer 125 to 4,800. Among bearer stocks, Jacobs-

doz dropped 350 to 9,600. In the banking sector, Union report its sales Friday.

Domestic light-truck sales rose expansion of discount programs, the Christmas and New Year holists. The results owe much to a recent moving to the Sudemics and New Year holists. The Straits Times Industrial Into 337. Credit Suisse, however, gained 45 to finish at 2,645.

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## Canada Sets Seal on U.S. Trade Pact

#### Tariff-Cutting Agreement Goes Into Operation Jan. 1

By John F. Burns New York Times Service
TORONTO — The House of Commons has voted to give final approval to the Canada-United States free trade agreement, effectively clearing the way for the ac-

cord to go into operation as sched-uled on Jan. 1. The lower-house vote Saturday, 141 to 111, marked a turning point for Canada, which had considered scrapping its high tariff policies in favor of free trade with the United States three times in the past centu-

ry but rejected the move each time. Since the agreement has already been ratified by the United States, the Canadian action sealed what the Reagan administration has hailed as its most important trade breakthrough, the creation over a 10-year period of a largely free market of 270 million people.

When the House of Commons vote was tallied, only two steps, both essentially pro forma, re-mained in what has been a bitter 14-month struggle to ratify the ac-

The Senate, Parliament's ap-pointed upper chamber, will meet Tuesday to keep a pledge to give the accord swift passage. Then, in a

preme Court justice representing position Liberals and New Demoer, making the agreement law.

The agreement, set in motion after a meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in March 1985, will abolish all remaining tariffs on \$130 billion in annual trade between ing partnership.

It will also eliminate or lower a wide variety of other restraints on trade in energy and agriculture; on investments; and on financial and other service industries.

While economists differ over the long-term effects, many see an increase of perhaps I percent in the U.S. gross national product by 1999, when the agreement will be fully implemented and 4 percent to 5 percent in Canada. With the new efficiencies expect-

match the new competitivene the European Community, whose casionally violent confrontation. 12 member nations are preparing to eliminate most internal economic barriers in 1992.

To the end, sharp animosities marked the battle between Cana-

crats, who have described the accord as a formula for Canada's

assimilation into the United States. The dispute, culminating in a general election last month that was won easily by the Progressive Conservatives, echoed a struggle Canada and the United States — over trade policy that goes back the world's largest two-nation trad-

group of scattered British colonies Mr. Mulroney said in his closing day that Canada's 26 million people had triumphed over their historic anxieties about the United

Speaker," he said. "They chose the broad avenue of confidence over the blind alley of fear."

But in the last speech before the government motion cut off debate. a Liberal backbencher from Ontared to flow from the pact, the ac-cord's backers are also hoping to match the new competitiveness in election into an emotional and oc-

Referring to the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa, which faces the neo-Gothic Parliament Buildings beside the Ottawa River, Mr. Vanchef said, "I'm sure that there are those in the formal ceremony set for Friday, the agreement will be given royal assent by the Canadian governorgeneral, Jeanne Sauve, or by a Su
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The Global Newspaper.

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## **MONDAY SPORTS**



OFF FOR DAKAR -- Edi Orioli of Italy, winner of last year's Paris-Dakar road rally, prepares to start anew on Sunday with 395 other competitors in one of the world's most dangerous sporting events. It covers three weeks and over 6,000 miles. In rallies since 1978, 26 competitors and spectators have died.

## No. 4 Iowa Triumphs Twice

The Associated Press

HONOLULU - In order to safeguard its three-point lead with three seconds to go, all Iowa wanted to do was foul a St. Louis player. Instead, B. J. Anthony made a perfect play for the Hawkeyes,

#### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

stripping the ball from Vincent Smith before he could get off a 3point shot, and Iowa, ranked No. 4, defeated the Billikens, 83-80, Saturday in the semifinals of the Chaminade Christmas Classic.

St. Louis coach Rich Grawer said he intended to have Smith try for the 3-pointer. Smith had hit four of them in the first half.

On Friday night, Ray Thompson and Roy Marble scored 20 points each as lowa overcame a four-point

halftime deficit and beat Eastern Illinois in the opening round. Iowa scored the first 14 points of the second half for a 54 44 lead. Gerald

the Panthers got no closer. Nevada-Las Vegas 110, Texas A&M 67: In Las Vegas, Greg Anthony, a Las Vegas product, made 8 of 13 shots for 21 points, including two 3-pointers, and was named the tournament's MVP as the Runnin' Rebels, ranked No. 13, won its 13th

added 18 as Arizona, No. 9, held on to beat Oregon State. The Wildcats never trailed after bolting to a 19-8 lead, but they had to hold off a series of Oregon State rallies.

By Rob Hughes LONDON - The thrill of the chase has pulsed through English veins for centuries, and

today it has a new champion. Desert Orchid, a hypnotic racehorse, will draw 20,000 people to one of England's "Boxing Day" races on Monday; millions more will

watch on television. The gray, almost white, gelding transcends the business he was bred for. He is a winner, though not so impregnable to merit the fool's gold wagered on him to win the King George VI

three-mile chase. Dessert Orchid is the favorite

at odds that mean staking £9 to win four. To appreciate him, you should see him in the flesh. A photograph only hints at the gray's striking physical beauty, and perhaps at the strength, boldness and animal grace.

Those are not the only reasons he stands out among 548 horses who will gailop "over the sticks." When his event starts Monday afternoon at Kempton Park, south-west of London, racing elsewhere will stop; everyone will cluster around televisions in the bars.

Rarely has a horse so evoked the sensation, chronicled 800 years ago, of "jockeys inspired with thoughts of applianse, and in hopes of victory, on their willing horses . .

Desert Orchid's catch-me-if-you can front running is the stuff of the hunting fields without quarry. To ride him, Simon Sherwood risks his own health.

Nineteen days ago, Sherwood fell beneath another steeplechaser and lost four pints of blood from internal abdominal wounds. The jockey, 30 years old and from a wealthy farming family, has since thrashed himself with physictherapy, hydrotherapy, swimming and jogging to make this race.

"Dessie is the best horse I'll ever sit on," reasons Sherwood. "We've won the King George once before. I've never been beaten on him, and he's on such a high, we'd beat any

This is a cavalier of a horse. He doesn't race, he performs. Sometimes he takes off with quite

Graceful Gray Leaps Into English Hearts

that: he's showing off, playing to the gallery.
What guides him is an almost human-sized ego. He is, if you like, steeplechasing's Nureyev, Pele or Olivier. The races are Desert Orchid's

stage and he flaunts his quality. "As a ride, he's everything he appears to be," says Sherwood. "Sometimes you've got to be found the empathy to hunt together, and to win prepared for his extravagant leaps but he never - point-to-point races. puts himself at risk."

Perfection? Oh, no. Desert Orchid has won an umprecedented amount for steeplechasing, £202,195 (some \$365,000) from 23 victories out

'Dessie is the best horse I'll ever sit on. We've won the King George once before. I've never been

Simon Sherwood, jockey.

beaten on him'

of 50 races. This has taken six years to amass, and he has done it with unique versatility, from two-mile chases to three and three quarter miles, often carrying 20 pounds (9 kilograms) more than opponents.

Yet left hand courses confuse him, heavy turf drains him, and riders other than Sherwood have allowed Desert Orchid to bowl along too fast for even a prince among horses to sustain.
"He will boss every other horse, and try to boss humans too," observes James Burridge.

Burridge, 67, a retired solicitor, bred and part-owns Desert Orchid. He began a challeng-ing relationship with the gray's family three generations back.

"The only one who bossed him was his moth-

Looking for a hunter, the solicitor was sent to field that turned out to be empty. Grey Orchid, the horse he hoped to buy, had jumped a huge gate into adjoining land.

Icicles hung down her small, bedraggled frame. And Burridge pitied her until she promptly dumped him backwards into a manure heap.

Nevertheless, Burridge, whose father trained horses for the Indian Army, paid £175 for Grey Orchid, wild streak included. Eventually they

He paid £20 to mate her with a stallion, producing a bay Flower Child. Burridge hunted with her for nine years, then she confounded him by winning two professional steeplechases and being placed 13 times in 35 races.

Realizing Flower Child's exceptional adaptation. Burridge invested £400 to send her to a handsome sire, Grey Mirage.

Desert Orchid was the first offspring in 1979. A second son, Ragged Robin, looked an even better prospect but was killed racing.

Burridge broke in Desert Orchid and sent him as a three year old to a top trainer, David Elsworth.

Thus was the making of a champion who has captured the British imagination, a horse cheered to the echo. "Td love to make all the running," says Sherwood, "and be led to the winner's enclosure to receive the trophy from the Queen Mum."

She, at 88, will come as close as royalty dare to letting her hair down in public, sharing everyone's unabashed favoritism. The Queen Mother, owner, breeder and true aficionado. revels in the brave world of steeplechasing.

But one man will find the race purgatory. "It fills me with terror," admits Burridge. He re-members Ragged Robin, remembers Desert Orchid falling at Kempton six years ago, and seeing him supine for 10 minutes.

"The only part I enjoy is when its over," Burnidge concludes. "I get my thrill then. I am able to swank about with great enthusiasm and to watch it on video over and over again." The classic English country gent, Burridge describes breeding such a horse as pure luck -

the luck that comes from persevering out of

Steeplechaser Desert Orchid, with Simon Sherwood in the saddle, kicks high to take the last fence in a race at Liverpool last spring.



## Jones made two 3-point shots as Eastern Illinois rallied to 63-58, but the Panthers got no closer. Among Big League Pitchers, Some Stand Out at the Bottom the Panthers got no closer.

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Shane Rawley, Jamie Moyer, Jim-

my Jones and Kevin Gross are among the pitchers who have been traded in this off season. They gave their teams good reason to trade them.

Rawley, Moyer, Jones and Gross were among the 10

ing staff in the league, shed half of their starting rotation by trading Rawley to Minnesota and Gross to Montreal. They retained Don Carman, who was also

WEATHER

among the bottom 10 in base runner ratio.

base runners, 13.73 per nine imnings, while Carman was third with 12.74 and Gross 10th with 12.

Moyer, who was traded to Texas, was one of three Chicago Cubs pitchers in the bottom 10, allowing 12.07 for the eighth-worst ratio. Calvin Schiraldi at 12.50 was sixth and Rick Sutcliffe, 12.11, seventh. Jones, whom San Diego traded to the Yankees, was

ninth with 12.02.

Jones should fit well on his new staff because the Yankees had three pitchers among the 13 who had the worst ratios in the American League. Tommy John with 13.93 was second, Richard Dotson at 13.37 fifth and Rick Rhoden at 12.34, 13th. Billy Swift of Seattle had the worst ratio, 14.01, of the 46 American League Of 45 National League pitchers who pitched a pitchers with 162 innings or more.

minimum of 162 innings. Rawley permitted the most

Ted Higuera of Milwaukee allowed the fewest run-

of Montreal.

With a ratio of 8.81, he was the only major league starting pitcher to allow fewer than nine ronners per nine innings, or an average of one an inning.

These were some other developments last season involving starting pitchers and base runners allowed: • Higuera, Roger Clemens of Boston and Mike

Scott of Houston were in the top 10 for the third consecutive year. Frank Viola of Minnesota and Orel Hershiser were repeaters from 1987. Danny Jackson and Tom Browning of Cincinnati

sourced from the bottom 10 to the top 10 in the National League, as did Mark Gubicza of Kansas City of Texas, 9.33, and Clemens, 9.92.

ners per nine innings in the American League, 9.22. and Mike Moore, then of Seattle, now of Oakland, in The pitcher of distinction, though, was Pascual Perez. the American League. • Bobby Witt of Texas showed a dramatic change in

effectiveness, allowing 12.18 runners, which was the American League's 16th-best ratio. In 1986, Witt had 2 the league's worst ratio, at 15.75, and last year was even worse at 16.17, although he fell 19 innings short of reaching the qualifying 162-inning level.

The pitchers with the best control were Allan An-

derson of Minnesota with 1.65 walks per nine innings and Greg Swindell of Cleveland at 1.67 in the American League, and Bryn Smith of Montreal, 1.45, and Rick Mahler, then of Atlanta, now of Cincinnati, at 1.52, in the National League.
Best strikeout ratios: Nolan Ryan of Houston, now

#### **ACROSS** 1 Kind ] -5 Lets go ---

- 10 Take to the 13 North American
- 14 Where to await the Robert E. Lee 15 Move quickly, as clouds 16 Appraise
- 17 Met production 19 With 37 Across words from a
- Merman hit 22 Cato's 1,051 23 Trains: Abbr.
- 24 The last frontier? -26 Five: Comb.
- form 28 "Here's looking at you, e.g. 32 Greek letter
- 33 Not on 35 Nile viper 36 Journalist Jacob - 37 See 19 Across
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12 Altar words

20 Rough sketch

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25 Dawn goddess

27 "---- dat barge!"

29 Western film

31 Little quarrel

36 Actor O'Neal

38 Equivocations

39 Bread type ...;

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30 Cigarette product

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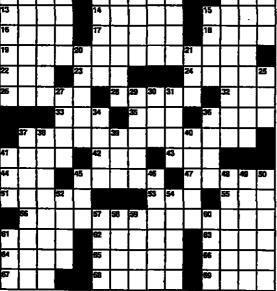
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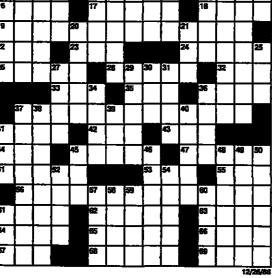
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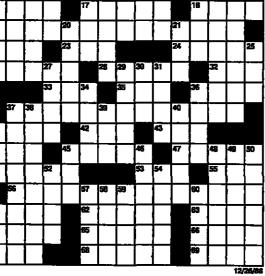
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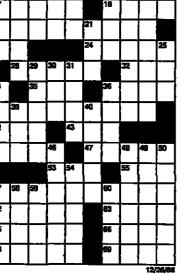


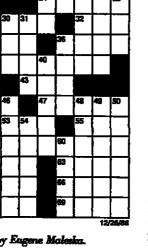


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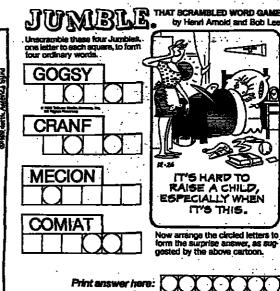
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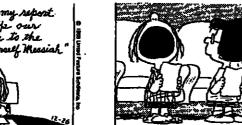
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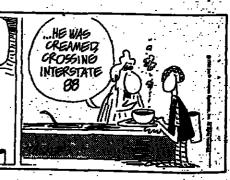




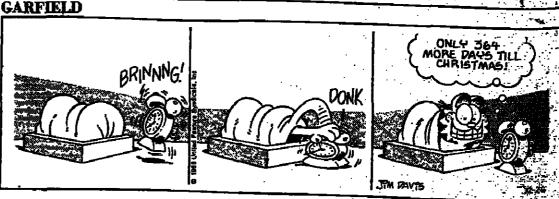


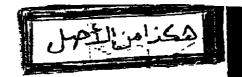
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## VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson American Saga: The Boda Family

NEW YORK - The oldest of the five Boda children, Steve, would grow up to be a sports historian, the National Collegiate Athletic Association's associate director of statistics and a collector of Notre Dame memorabilia dating back more than a century. The middle child, Lou, would be a nationally respected sports

announcer. The youngest, Bob, would be a Madison, Wisconsin, engineer and heavy-duty equipment salesman. The only sister, Carolyn, would marry a milkman in South Bend, Indiana. And then there was Elmer, the second-oldest brother.

"I've got a picture of the five of us taken in South Bend on Christmas Day 1933, not long after our mother died from a goiter in her neck," Steve Boda was saying now from his home in Shawnee,

"Our father worked in the Studebaker plant in South Bend, but it was during the Depression. We didn't have any aunts or uncles to live with, so the day after Christmas, he took us to the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home in Knightstown, about 40 miles east of Indianapolis."

At the time, Steve was 9, Elmer 7, Lou 6, Carolya 4 and Bobby 3. "It was more a school than an orphanage," Steve said. "We were in different age groups. We lived in different buildings. But we saw each other every day and our father came to visit us.
"When I graduated from the high school in 1941, I went back to

South Bend and worked at Bendix Aviation. With the war, I was making more than \$100 a week and my father told the social workers that with our two salaries, we could afford to bring the other kids back to live in South Bend."

By then, Steve had begun the Notre Dame collection, which he intends to bequeath to the university.

"In 1930 my father had taken me to the first game in Notre Dame

stadium," he said. "The next year I remember walking the three miles from our house to the campus and shaking hands with Knute Rockne one day when he stood around talking after a team workout in spring practice.

Two weeks later, Rockne died in a Kansas plane crash. "I've got at least one newspaper account of every Notre Dame football game from the very first game back in 1887, and I've got a program from all their games in the last 60 years," Steve said of his

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qualifying 162-inning leaf.

Lou was a defensive back at Iowa, served an army hitch, then went into broadcasting. Elmer joined the navy, but after his discharge he didn't get a job.

"Our father was Hungarian and Austrian and he had a rule that you could live at home if you wanted to, but you had to pay room and board," Steve said.

"He and Elmer had a falling-out over that in 1948, and Elmer took off to Chicago. One weekend Lou and some of his buddles went up to Wrigley Field to see the Cubs and they ran into Elmer at the ball park. Elmer told them the hotel where he was staying and Lou told him he'd be up again the next weekend. But when Lou went up there Elmer had checked out."

For the next 23 years Elmer never contacted his family. But late in 1971 Lou learned that an Elmer Boda was tending bar in an

Evanston, Illinois, tavern called Talbot's. "We found out that whenever Lou was on television, Elmer told people that Lou was his brother," Steve said. "He also showed people a college football encyclopedia that I had worked on.

"For some reason Lou thought I was too busy to go but he got Carolyn and Bob to meet him and his wife, Joan, in Chicago and on Christmas Eve 1971, they drove up to Evanston, walked into Talbot's and sat at the bar.

"Lou called, 'Hey, bartender,' and when Elmer turned around and saw them, he broke down. They had a great reunion.
"Back in South Bend our father was dying, but Lou and Carolyn and Bob went back there to tell him they'd seen Elmer and our father told them that he'd never written Elmer out of his will, that he had five children and all five would always stay in his will.

"Not long after that Elmer came to our father's funeral. Later on

he also came to the funeral for Carolyn's husband. We got together again in New York in 1973 and in 1984 Elmer came down to my daughter Barbara's wedding."

The following year Elmer stopped in Shawnee for Steve's birth-

day. By then Lou was living in Reno. "Elmer followed Lou to Reno," Steve said. "I think Elmer was

Lou Boda had retired from broadcasting last summer and moved to Flagler Beach, Florida. Two weeks ago Friday he felt throbbing

pains in his arms. "Lou never wanted anything to do with doctors," Steve said, "But

he must've realized this was serious because he told his son Craig, 'Let's go to the hospital.' On the way there Lou told Craig that he had had pains in his arms the week before. "At the hospital a doctor told him, 'You've had a heart attack,

and in his usual wisecracking way, Lou said, 'Is that all there is to it?'
But a few minutes later he had a massive heart attack and he was Steve and Carolyn and Bob attended Lou's funeral; a week later,

Steve and his wife, Juanita, would lose their 37-year-old son, Terry, in an automobile accident. "We still haven't heard from Elmer, not even a Christmas card,"

Steve Boda said. We've called Reno information but there's nobody in the phone

book there under that name. Elmer would be 62 now. But we don't know if Ehner is aware that Lou died. We don't even know if Elmer's

### SIDELINES

#### **NHL Denies Planning a Soviet Team**

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Hockey League and its players' union have denied reports from Moscow that the league had invited the Soviets to field an NHL team.

On Thursday, the weekly Moscow News reported that the Soviets were considering such an offer. But the NHL president, John Ziegler, and Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association, who were in Moscow recently, said in a statement that "there were no such suggestions or discussions."

The two said they reviewed the forthcoming 14-game "NHL Super Series" against the Soviet Central Red Army and Dynamo Riga.

#### Vikings Lead AP's NFL All-Pro Team

NEW YORK (AP) — The Minnesota Vikings have placed four players on The Associated Press All-Pro team, more than any team. Three of the Vikings — tackle Keith Millard, cornerback Carl Lee and safety Joey Browner —were members of the defense that allowed the least yardage in the NFL. The fourth was offensive tackle Gary Zimmerman. The 24-

member squad was selected by writers and broadcasters. The first team included: wide receivers, Jerry Rice of San Francisco, Henry Ellard of the Los Angeles Rams; tight end Keith Jackson of elphia; tackles Zimmerman, Anthony Munoz of Cincinnati; guards Bruce Matthews of Houston, Tom Newberry of the Rams; center Jay Hilgenberg of Chicago; quarterback Boomer Esiason of Cincinnati; running backs Roger Craig of the 49ers, Eric Dickerson of Indianapolis; kicker, Scott Norwood of Buffalo.

The defense includes: Bruce Smith of Buffalo, Reggie White of Philadelphia at end; Millard at tackle; Tim Krumrie of Cincinnati, nose tackle; Lawrence Taylor of the New York Giants, Cornelius Bennett of Buffalo at outside linebacker, Mike Singletary of Chicago at inside linebacker, Lee and Frank Minnifield of Cleveland at cornerback; Browner and Deron Cherry of Kansas City at safety; Mike Horan of

#### For the Record

Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd, 29, a pitcher with the Boston Red Sox who missed the last several weeks of the season because of a blood clot in his shoulder, said he will try to overcome the problem by throwing sidearm. "It doesn't matter where you throw from," he said, "you still got to throw it down and away or down and inside. The thing is, I like it." (UPI)

After 11 straight losses at home in its inaugural season, the Miami Heat of the National Basketball Association posted its first victory at Miami and its second triumph overall with a 101-80 rout of the Utah Jazz on Friday, improving its record to 2-21.

• Jerry Gianville, coach of the Houston Oilers, after the team beat the Browns 24-23 in the AFC wild-card game Saturday: "Well, I guess they can finally quit writing that we can't win on the road, we can't win in bad weather, can't win in Cleveland, can't do this, can't do that." (UPI)

## Oilers to Face Bills After Free-for-All in Cleveland



Allen Pinkett of the Oilers speeds away from Brian Washington for a first-quarter touchdown. Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82 yards.

## A Discovery for the Rams: Forward Pass

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK - If the Minnesota Vikings are to beat the Los Angeles Rams on Monday in the National Football League wild-card game in Minneapolis, they must control the Rams' passing game. Forget that until last year the Rams passed only out of despera-

Forget that Coach John Robinson would seemingly rather chugalug hemlock than throw the ball, Forget that in his seven years of coaching at the University of Southern California he produced two tailbacks — Charles White and

man Trophy. Forget that in his six seasons with the Rams he has produced such league rushing leaders as Eric Dickerson and, when Dickerson was traded last year, the same

Marcus Allen — who won the Heis-

Forget that when White was suspended for four games for substance abuse this season, Greg Bell took over and became the league's fourth-leading rusher.

Though Robinson can work

Robinson insists he has not

view, "I realized our problem was trying to get the best out of what we had. In our first five years, we had five different quarterbacks.

"We went to the playoffs four straight years without a quarterback we thought was the answer," he said. "Then we got an opportunity to make a trade for Jim Everett. And that allowed us to try to get a balanced offense."

Everett was a 6-foot-5-inch (1.97-meter) quarterback from Purdue. In 1986, the Houston Oilers made him the third choice overall in the draft. When the season began and Everett was still unsigned. the Oilers traded him to the Rams for two veteran players, two firstround draft choices and a fifthround choice. Now that Robinson had his

quarterback, he wanted an offensive coordinator who knew the ing game and would also accept Robinson's belief in running. After the 1986 season, they found him in Ernie Zampese, the offensive coordinator of the San Diego Chargers under Don Coryell. When Zampese joined the Rams,

magic with the running game, the he inherited a passing vacuum. The assed more than half the 1986 Rams ranked last in the cord Robinson's first losing season time this year, with 522 passes and league in passing, averaging 137.3 with them.

507 runs.

17500 Rains January 137.3 with them.

507 runs.

17500 Rains January 137.3 with them.

17501 John did. still learning, they were next to last, changed his philosophy. He says but their average was up to 170.3. only the quarterback is different. This year, they ranked third with For the first time since he took over 237.8 yards a game, an improve-the Rams, he has in Jim Everett a ment of 100 yards a game in two the ball. But he was ready to pass year with 31 touchdown passes. ready."

"The day I got the Rams job," Robinson likes what he sees in Robinson said in a telephone inter-

"I think Everett is playing winning quarterback," said Robinson. straight years. It hadn't happened "With a quarterback, it's easy to since Paul McDonald in 1978 and see the numbers and arrive at a conclusion. I think the most revealing statistic is that guys who throw 400 yards a game win only half of those games. Throwing away the the game. They're the most physiball if no one is open, anticipating the blitz, things like that make a

winning quarterback." When Roman Gabriel retired in 1972, the Rams started searching for a quarterback. They tried a lame and older Joe Namath, a sorearmed and older Bert Jones and a sore-armed and older Steve Bartkowski. They went through Pat Haden, Vince Ferragamo, James Har- Ellard, reached their present excelris, Dieter Brock, Jeff Kemp and

Meanwhile, they ran the ball. In Dickerson, their first-round draft choice in 1983, they found perhaps the ultimate runner. Dickerson also became an ultimate malcontent, and the Rams traded him last year to the Indianapolis Colts. But with Dickerson gone and Everett not really ready, the Rams kept running. They finished with a 6-9 re-

"John didn't change his beliefs," NBA Standin said Jack Faulkner, the Rams' administrator of football operations. "He knew if we knock your rear end off the ball, we're going to keep quarterback who can move the ball years. Everett led the league this more when his quarterback was

"This is only the second time in my 13 years as a head coach that

I've had the same quarterback two 1979. I tried to improve the posi-tion here. I never could until now." But I think running and defense are the two most important parts of cal parts of the game. The first

fundamental isn't passing and it isn't offense. It's establishing phys-ical will on the other team." Still, Robinson is not married to running or a balanced offense or anything except winning. Consider his statement last year before Dickerson was traded and before Everett and his main receiver, Henry ster Slaughter that put Cleveland

"If you say anything about me, say, 'He's always won.' Say, 'He's always done what he had to do to win.' If I could trade Dickerson and Everett and Ellard for enough

By Michael Wilbon

CLEVELAND - After another Cleveland quarterback had been injured, after seven penalties for personal fouls and numerous ights, and after three onside kicks at the end of a wacky contest that didn'i make much sense on any level, the Houston Oilers prevailed on Saturday with a 24-23 victory over the Cleveland Browns in the American Football Conference wild-card game at Cleveland Stadi-

Houston, which blew a 16-point lead against the Browns on Dec. 18, stayed alive in the National Football League playoffs and earned a trip to Buffalo, where they will face the Bills, the AFC East champion, nexi weekend. "The big monkey on our backs

was that we couldn't go on the road and beat a good team," said Warren Moon, the Houston quarter-back. "It took all we had, and I mean everything, but we did it." The Oilers nearly blew it again, even though Cleveland had to go most of the game without its starting quarterback, Don Strock, who sprained his wrist taking a snap from center on Cleveland's second

DOSSESSION. Even though the officials let some fights slide, the Oilers were penalized 13 times for 118 yards and the Browns nine times for 75.

Houston took a 14-3 lead at the start of the second quarter on a 14yard touchdown reception and a 16-yard touchdown run by Allen Pinkett. Pinkett didn't find out he was starting until minutes before the game when the 1,000-yard rusher. Mike Rozier, decided his bruised ribs couldn't take the

pounding.
Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82

Even with Houston's overwhelming success running the ball, the Oilers couldn't forget blowing the last game's big lead. "When we got ahead, 14-3, I couldn't help thinking about last week," Moon said. "how we should keep pouring

Aided by three intercepted Moon passes, it was the Browns who poured it on. Matt Bahr kicked field goals from 26 and 28 yards to get Cleveland within 14 to 9 before halftime. And Mike Pagel, who completed 17 of 25 passes for 179 yards and two scores in relief of Strock, tossed a 14-varder to Webon top. 16-14.

That score came on the Browns possession after the game's most controversial call. A pass from Moon to Pinkett was ruled incomplete, even though it appeared it should have been called a lateral, a defensive players to win a world fumble and a Browns recovery at championship, by God I'd do it." fumble and a Browns recovery at the Houston 5. Cleveland's Clay grew up today."

Matthews recovered and ran it into

The replay official overruled calling it a fumble, but allowed the Oilers to keep possession by saying the whistle had blown before the Oilers fumbled. Thus, the Browns could not recover the ball and run it into the end zone.

"I don't think you really should come up with a compromise," Matthews said. "It is either a touch-

down or it's an incomplete pass."

But Cleveland's Mark Harper intercepted Moon on the same possession and the Browns went up, 16-14, on Pagel's pass to Slaughter.
"I was really kind of down on myself" for throwing the interceptions," Moon said. "So, when they scored to go ahead, I knew we had to come right back and score. Especially with the way I had aloaed.

cially with the way I had played. I

wanted to get it into the end zone."
He did. Passes to the tight end. Jamie Williams, and to Drew Hill moved Houston 32 yards. A draw play that Pinkett ran for 24 yards got the Oilers to the Cleveland 14. And five plays later, Lorenzo White took it in from the 3 for his first touchdown of the season, putting the Oilers ahead, 21-16, with 12 minutes left.

Tony Zendejas' 49-yard field goal with less than two minutes to play gave the Oilers an eight-point lead, and the Oilers needed every

Pagel hit Slaughter with a two-yard touchdown pass to make it 24-23 in the final minute. There followed perhaps the most bizarre sequence of the day. Cleveland, with no timeouts left,

had Matt Bahr try an onside kick. Houston's Jeff Donaldson batted it out of bounds, forcing a re-kick after the Oilers were penalized 10 yards for illegally batting the ball. On the second kick, it didn't touch anybody, but also didn't travel 10 yards. So, the Browns were penalized five yards for illegal

On a third Bahr squib, Cleveland's Glen Young recovered, but the ball again did not travel 10 yards. At that point, after some deliber ation, the officials decided that the Oilers had the option to accept another five-yard penalty or take the ball at the spot it was downed. Of course, the Oilers declined the pen-

procedure and had to kick again.

alty and ran out the clock. But in the end, this game was won by the Oilers because of their ability to run. They couldn't run last week with Rozier, but did this week without him. Several players, Pinkett included said the difference in the running game was

warmer weather in Cleveland. Pinkett was subdued in the locker room. "I think winning a playoff game on the road is a major thing,"

## **SCOREBOARD**

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aged to get into the right corner of the end zone, going from the 4, to give Army the 21-20 edge. Williams 9-14 7-8 25, Norman 9-18 2-5 20; W.Anderson 5-13 17-14 22, Robertson 8-19 5-8 21. Rebounds: Los Angeles St (Manning, Wolf 8), Son Antonio 65 (W.Anderson 11). Assists: Los Angeles 21 (Garrick 6), Son Antonio 22 (Rob-ertson, Dawkins 5).

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(Garland 4), Portland 32 (Porter 14). Socraments 29 22 24 25—102 LA. Leiters 31 24 38 25—120 Johnson 9-15 B-8 27, Scott 10-15 2-2 22; K.Smith 9-14 0-0 20, Pressley 7-13 3-3 18. Reelected College Scores

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ha St. 70, Texas Christian 59 rada-Reno 90. Son Diego 68 gon 62, Purdue 59 TOURNAMENTS

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Chaminode Christmas Classic Miami, Fig. 83, E. Illinois 68 Old Dominion 83, Cheminade 56

FOOTBALL **College Bowl Games** 

SATURDAY

SUNDAY Aloha Bowi iate (8-3) vs. Ho DEC. 28
Liberty Bowl
carolina (8-3) vs. Indiano
DEC. 29
All-American Bowl
(6-5) vs. Illinois (6-4-1)
Paradian Bowl

DEC. 38 DEC. 31 (6-3-3) vs. North Carolina State (7-3-1

JAN. 1
Gator Bowl
a (8-3) vs. Michigan State (6-4-1)
JAN. 2
Hall of Fame Bowl
se (8-2) vs. Louisland State (8-3) on (9-2) vs. Ok Clemson (9-2) vs. Oklahoma (9-2) Cotton Bowl Arkansos (10-1) vs. UCLA (9-2) on (8-2-1) vs. Southern Cal (10-1 Aubum (10-1) vs. Florido State (10-1) Nebroska (11-1) vs. Miami (9-1)

JAN. 15

## HOCKEY

**NHL Standings** 

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Shorts on goalt: Taronto (an Pusea) 10-4-5-31; Buttala (on Wregoet) 13-20-3-34. Hartiford 2 2 2 2-4 Philodelphia 1 1 3-5 Mellanby (16), Kerr (27), Crown (d), Suffer (10), Bullord (10); Wilson (11), Hull (4), Quenneville (2), Cote (e), Stots on goal; Hartiford (on Hextell) 10-10-15-35; Philodelphia (on Liut) 13-11-9-32.

Pittsborgh New Jersey New Jersey 1 0 1 9-2
Zalapski (7), Cunneyworth (18): Broten (7),
Kurvers (8). Skots on goal: Pilisburgh (on
Burke) 4-15-9-0-29; New Jersey (on Borrasso) 14-10-15-1-40.
My. Rangers 6 2 2 6-2
Washington 1 1 0 8-2

Weshington

Gartner (1), Gartner (10); Miller (1), Muller (1), Shorts on goal: N.Y. Rompers (on Mationchuk) 3-5-10-1—19; Washington (on Proesa) 11-6-2-22.

Guebec 3 1 1—6

Wilanipea 3 1 —6

Wilanipea 3 3 —4

Gillis (4), Fortier (8), Maller (4), Jarvi (7),

Soluc (18); Elynulk (13), Ashtan (12), Gilhen (5), Cortyle (3), Shots on goal: Guebec (on Chevrier, Raddick) 7-2-7—22; Winnipea (on Gasselin) 11-9-11—31.

Valve (12), Vincelette (7), Groham 2 (14), Thomas ? (18), Suffer (4); MocLean (21), Chloseon (5), Sebts on soal: Defroit (on Bel-tour) 9-8-4-21; Chloseo (on Henlon, St. Laurent) 15-18-19--52. Lowe (5), May (1), MacTavish 2 (8); Nieuwendyl: (22), Shots on goal; Colgary (on Fuhr) 12-13-12—37; Edmonton (on Vernon) 7-

56—18.
Los Angeles 6 2 2—5
Vancouver 8 1 1—2
Carpenter (10), Krushelmysik (10), Allison (17), Brediey (10).
Shots on gooi: Los Angeles (on Gombie) 447—20: Vancouver (on Healy) 14-12-24—58,

## TRANSITION

SASEBALL

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Alike ATLANTA—Signed Darrell Evens, infletd-er, to minor-leopue contract. CINCINNATI—Announced relocation of their Guif Coast team to Plant City, Fig., from

heir Gur Cara..... Kisskramee, Fig. BASKETBALL

Mational Busicipal Association
MIAMI—Activated Dwayne Washington,
and from injured list. Requested waivers



#### Alabama Overtakes Army, 29-28 linebacker who was winner of the Smith hit Payne on a 23-yard By Gordon S. White Jr.

Bryan McWilliams, the Army quarterback, pulls away from the defense for a touchdown.

New York Times Service EL PASO, Texas - David Smith, Alabama's southpaw quarterback, set all kinds of passing records as the highly favored Crimson Tide rallied for a 29-28 victory

COLLEGE BOWL GAMES Saturday over a surprisingly strong Army team in the John Hancock

Sun Bowl. But it was David Casteal's 2yard-long-by-2-yard-high leap over the Army line that gave Alabama its winning touchdown with four minutes left in the game. Casteal, the second-string tailback, had set up his winning score by running up the middle for 16 yards.

Smith, who was named the game's most valuable player, hit on 33 of 52 passes for 412 yards and two touchdowns. His completions, attempts and

passing yardage set Sun Bowl re- better. Both Army and Alabama completed the 1988 season with 9-3 records.

Butkus Award this season as the touchdown pass. tory when he blocked both fieldgoal attempts by Army's Keith down, Mike Mayweather just man-walker.

down, Mike Mayweather just man-aged to get into the right corner of Son Antonio

Army put on a strong offensive effort as the Army fullback, Ben Barnett, busted up the middle twice down each time.

for a touchdown that gave Army an reported from Shreveport, Louisi-8-point edge. But it just wasn't enough, as Alabama came back in the fourth quarter with Philip Doyle's third

field goal of the game and Casteal's winning touchdown. Jim Young, Army's coach, was asked if his team could have played "Yes," he said. "We could have

kicked two field goals. But Derrick Thomas is a great player." Alabama moved to its first lead. Detrick Thomas, an end and 20-14, in the third period when

nation's outstanding linebacker, played a key role in Alabama's vic-played a key role in Alabama's vic-yard run right after that score to But Barnett came up with a 58put Army on the 10. And on fourth

for long runs, setting up a touch- Southern Mississippi Wins James Henry's two punt returns Shortly after they had moved to for touchdowns helped lead Southa 21-20 lead, Army's free safety, ern Mississippi over Texas-Ei Paso O'Neal Miller, intercepted a Smith 38-18 Friday night in the Independent pass and returned the ball 57 yards dence Bowl, The Associated Press

> Henry scored on returns of 65 and 45 yards as Southern Missis-sippi ended the year at 10-2. Texas-El Paso finished at 10-3. The 65yard return broke the game record of 60 yards set by Louisville's Ke-vin Miller in 1977 against Louisiana Tech.

Shelton Gandy scored twice in the second half to help put the game out of reach. Gandy scored first on a one-yard dive in the third quarter, then added a seven-yard louchdown run early in the fourth.

| Continue of the continu

JAN. 7 Hulo Bowl JAN. 14 Japan Bowl

#### In L.A., Taking Stock Of the Quake of Quakes

By Anne Taylor Fleming New York Times Service OS ANGELES - It is an unusually tremulous holiday sea-

The earthquake in Armenia has set us on edge. People are talking about the probability of the Big

One happening here.

They're finally making plans for it, laying in earthquake supplies: things like bottled water, canned foods and battery-operated radios.

Before, such acts seemed wimpy. Earthquake forecasters were ignored as doomsayers. Even after last year's shake that tumbled a number of buildings, practically nobody I know got the suggested provisions. Friends in other parts of the United States can't believe our frequent rejoinder, "Oh well, that's just the price of living in

naradise." But that has changed

In the two minutes it took to shake the Armenian cities of Leninakan and Spitak to the ground, we became grounded in a reality: The quake of quakes is probably coming to our neighborhood soon.

If it could happen there, it can happen here. After all, we are resting on the same kind of fault lines that could reduce our paradise to a killer pancake.

On the local front, there were two unnerving precursors to the Armenian quake. Five days before, Los Angeles residents received a 3:38 A.M. wake-up call, a rumbling quake that jolted most of us from

A few days later came news that, in addition to the infamous San Andreas fault, there are two other major fault lines under some of the most densely populated parts of Los Angeles.

Earthquakes turn us into primitive people again. We see the earth as alive, an angry parent intent on rebuking us for our unruly behavior, our sins, our excesses. There is perverse comfort in such spiritual mumbo jumbo, a sense that we are somehow in control, that if prayers or offerings are made, we can fore-

stall the inevitable.

At least that's what we thought until the Armenians' lives were leveled. On the historical balancing scale, the long-suffering Armenians certainly didn't deserve it. No way.

That is why, this time, people are getting ready. It is impossible now to turn away, and pretend it's not going to happen in Los Angeles.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS** 

TO OUR READERS VISITING FROM A.Z.U SHT

## The Doyenne of Black Poetry

By Tony Chapelle New York Times Service TEW YORK -- The listeners. assembled at the Harlem School of the Arts, hang on her every syllable, their eyes absorb-

ing every sweep of her hands. In an instant, as she begins to recite the opening lines of Lang-ston Hughes's "The Negro Mother." she transports the audience

Children, I come back today To tell you a story of the long dark

through 300 years of black histo-

At points in her recital, she fairly sobs with the pain that Hughes re-creates. Her voice has a croak to it these days. No matter. Her diction is precise, her lungs strong. Then, as she bellows the ringing passage, "Stand like free men supporting my trust," she braces herself with her hands on her wheelchair's arms and stiffly rises to her feet for emphasis. The audience, too, is quickly

on its feet, applanding.
The applause, no doubt, is in part a recognition of the long career of Martha Pryor Anderson. who recently celebrated her 99th birthday.

The occasion for her performance, which took place last January, was the presentation of the Harlem School of the Arts' Humanitarian Awards, which hon-ored Anderson and eight others, among them the photographer Gordon Parks.

Sister Anderson, as she is called by most people who know her, has been producing plays, singing solos and giving dramatic readings of prose and poetry in the United States and Canada since she was 3 years old.

"I'm still performing because it's my gift, what I love doing," she said in one of a series of conversations this year. "I was sanctioned by the Great Teacher Himself. I still have my memory, and I can still compose poems."

Among her several new poems, one epitomizes her philosophy of living life to its fullest: Give me my flowers so I now.

right now, can smell. Inscribe upon my tablet of life that I have done well,

Whenever I put on a program, fill the edifice so I will know The appreciation of my program you so eagerly show.



Martha Anderson with a picture of herself and her late husband.

Last year, she performed an average of twice a month, usually in churches in Harlem, but this year that schedule has been curtailed because Anderson's arthritic knees have made it necessary for her to use a wheelchair. Anderson was born Martha Ferris in Richmond, Virginia in 1889, the second of three children. Both her parents, a handyman-laborer and a domestic

worker, were born slaves. Because her parents were deeply religious, as a girl Anderson spent much of her time at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Richmond. There, in Sunday school, she showed a flair for electrion.

Much has been written about how the black church elevated gospel and spiritual music to an ping-stone for musicians who went on to professional secular careers. Little of the influence of the church's oral tradition outside the pulpit has been docu-mented, but the black church has helped future lawyers, teachers, politicians and actors develop their public-speaking skills.

Anderson was one of them. At church she caught the eye of a Maggie L. Walker, an insurance and banking executive, who encouraged her to develop her act-

By the time Anderson was in her early teens, she was already in demand as a performer at Sunday tea recitals all around genteel Richmond

most fashionable clothes, and to art and how it served as a step- pay for them, she dropped out of talk."

and took a job at a commercial laundry in Richmond.

In 1916, she married Oscar Pryor and continued her acting career. After his death in 1937 she moved to New York to join her sister, Ada Ferris. There, 12 years later, she married Junius

Anderson, who died in 1959. In the late '30s and early '40s, Anderson enrolled in courses at Columbia University and at private theatrical schools in New York. The training led to her New York debut in 1940, and she likes to show visitors a poster for that performance at Carnegie Cham-ber Recital Hall in 1940, when she was billed as an "American Negro Disense."
She developed her own wide

repertory, from William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and Shakespeare to Langston Hughes's "Freedom's Plow," which the poet mailed to Anderson and encouraged her to recite after they met in the 1950s.

And she continued to perform at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where she was a member, and at other churches in Harlem.

But her acting and public speaking never led her to Broadway. She recalls once meeting a producer and he gave her a script to consider, along with a \$25 advance for her troubles. She told him later that she could not accept the role because she did not think she could memorize the

"Actually, I wouldn't take it because the script called for me to do a whole lot of damning and cussing," Anderson said

She returned the \$25 Anderson has no regrets, "I'll never forget once when Moms Mabley was in a show the church put on," she recalled. "I was in it, too, doing a humorous number called 'I Hate Baseball.'

"Moms told the people afterward, 'That woman ought to be on Broadway.' But I think if I'd gone into show business I may have made a lot of money, but I'd probably have lost my health and be dead by now."

So, at 99, Anderson is looking forward to her 100th birthday next year. "The only thing wrong She also had a penchant for the with me is my legs," she said 'cause Lord knows, I can still

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#### LANGUAGE

## On the Trail of Unhappy Campers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In David Aaron's spy novel
M&A men are about to lose a leveraged buyout deal to a competitor with better inside information and deeper pockets. What figure of speech does the author (a former deputy national security adviser) choose to describe the infinite glumness on the greedy faces of his characters? Here it is, as au courant as a "poison pur" bond: "Seldom had he seen such a group of unhappy compers."

For the second time in this decade, a camping term has become camp. The first was the verb to snakecheck, popularized by that king of the caveats, Alexander M. Haig Jr. Its current meaning is "to avert unintended consequences by closely examining a plan." The ctymon is obvious to anyone who has gone on bivouac: Upon rising, wise recruits will look through their socks and other belongings to see if any snakes seeking warmth have slipped in during the

"It is not a group of happy campers that gets off the bus," wrote David Bird about homeless men in The New York Times in 1981. Although that is the first use recorded in the Nexis morgue, the phrase must have had earlier currency among counseions at summer camps; obviously, the phrase unhappy camper refers to the homesick city kid who mopes about the countryside hating cows, cursing mosquitoes, refusing to make up a bunk and rejecting the hearty companionship of

fireside storytelling.

The columnist Mary McGrory soon appropriated the phrase for political use. Writing in 1982 about a suspiciously upbeat Republican TV spot in an area of high unemployment, she noted, "The happy campers of the commercial have few counterparts in the Peoria area today."

Within a few years. People magazine was listing happy camper as current slang about attitudes; tired comper was its opposite, syncarymous with having a massive attitude problem. (Happy trails was this genre's

Politicians knew a good metaphor when they met one. "I want the authors of the bill to know," warned Representative Thomas J. Tanke of Iowa, on the subject of toxic-waste financing, "that I am not a

happy camper."

Although the phrase retained its direct camping association (the actress Pamela Springsteen starred as a psychotic counselor in a movie titled "Sleepaway Camp II — Unhappy Campers"), its extended use dominated the field. "You got a bunch of happy campers up here," an astronaut A-OK'd Mission Control. And when President-elect George Bush selected New Hampshire Governor John H. Sununu to be his chief of staff, rejecting the younger Craig Fuller, Maureen Dowd of The New York Times wrote: "Mr. Fuller has fought hard for the chief of staff's job and was described by one friend as 'not a happy camper.' "

The expression seems to have temporarily done away with the need for the modifiers disgruntled, dissatisfied and discontented, and substituted for the nouns malcontent, grumbler, complainer, sorehead and the more general grouch.

In the course of writing the above, I used three terms that call for explanation. Camp, in the sense of "styl-ized, sophisticated, teasingly theatrical," is probably rooted, according to the new unabridged Random

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House II Dictionary, in the name for brothels catering to male homosexuals. M&A, to move on quickly, means "mergers and acquisitions," a burgeoning field of financial play far more rewarding than building companies or producing goods. And agent of influence was defined by my old Nixon colleague E. Howard Hunt as "cither a government official so highly placed that he can exercise influence on government policy or an opinion molder so influential as to be capable of altering the attitudes of an entire country."

OPECIAL Relationships" is the title of a new book of memoirs by Henry Brandon, long of London's Sunday Times, now dean of the corps of foreign comespondents who make Washington their home. I peruse memoirs like these for clues to today's diplomatic or bureaucratic language. Sure enough, Brandon has a beaut: the transmission from American to English of cost-effective, brought to the Pentagon by Robert Mo-Namara and his "whiz kids" of the Kennedy era.

Members of the British defense staff who were visiting Washington needed to know the latest lingu-John Thompson, a defense aide to the British ambassador, realized he had to impart the meaning of this

hot new hyphenated phrase to his colleagues.

"At a dimer he gave for them," writes Brandon, Thompson "therefore served three different red wines. and asked them to tell him how, according to their taste, they rated each. After they had done that he told them how much each cost and then he asked them which taking the cost into consideration, they would buy."

Concludes the reporter: "The wine samples did what wine does not always do, it cleared their minds, and thus cost-effectiveness entered the English vocabulary."

What about special relationship? That phrase is trotted out every time a new American president meets British prime minister. The source is Winston

"We should not abandon our special relationship with the United States and Canada," the warting leader told the House of Commons on Nov. 7, 1945, "about the atomic bomb." The following March, at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, he sealed the phrase into diplolingo with this passage. "Neither the sure prevention of war nor the continuous rise of worse organization will be gained without what I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States of America."

With most speakers, that would have become known as "the special relationship speech." In fact, it was buried in what is known as "the Iron Curtain speech": Churchill had coinages to spare.

PROOF of the puissance of the phrase power lunch is the front-page headline in USA Today on the day that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan and George Bush sat down to dine on Governors Island after a UN session: "Power Lunch Is On Tap Today."

That, of course, was the ultimate account head. That, of course, was the ultimate power hatch.

The use of the attributive noun power, rather than the adjective powerful, gained prominence with the sociologist C. Wright Mills's power elite, was picked up by Theodore H. White's power broker and was thrust forward by the campus slang use of power boot, "especially energetic regargitation."

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# The Five Performed A Service

By Jim Hoagland ARIS — I sometimes wonder 'self-hating" Jews bother aired seems to come their wa thers to save them that troub. The "self-harred" insult has een hurled publicly at the five een numed publicity at the five As-an Jews who went to Stockhall, and coax peaceful noises out of the Arafat, whose last known adding. saghdad, Iraq. But there is a town sarshness in the viruperation inning to rain down on then The Jews' Jesse Jackson," Will writes in The Was group leader Rita Haust (no andit, I think). Well meaning plandit, i times, went measure's Ben. Halpern in the Los Age. Times, a run-up phrase you age. for people you are about to hee The group was "used as a car's m an effort "to predeterming to political future behind lyang be adds Mr. Halpern, professor me of Near East studies at Brands

versity. He then appeals to And Jews not to play maiding tween Israel and the PLO Mr. Halpern, Mr. Will and commentators are ostensible the issue of citizens' dipl question well worth aring has jumping into the middle of diplomatic thickets usually the harm than good. Some of the of private citizens trying to a cign policy intrigues are in land to go ou display in the Oliver he

iran-contra mal But what really bother the ers about the actions of Rink.
publisher Stanley Sheinbare others in Stockholm is not be were sending wrong again U.S. intentions or subvene policy. The problem seems who these American Jews were the ing with the U.S. govern rying out official U.S. policie getting Mr. Arafat to recognit and renounce terrorism

It is the substance of the that causes the grief to land ernment and to others. And in that grief is understandable Mr. Arafat's promissana:

cotton candy. His modern his sensitivity to the healing be accomplished for there has between Israel and the 🌬 were demonstrated by his. travels from Stockholm 1: straight to the Stalinist cale. Berlin and then contact. meeting and photo opposit Mr. K. Waldheim of Verni ful former clerk in Hitra

But on the whole it show Mr. Arafat make the to promises than not leback tinian movement to become istic about accepting beliat down any fictitious print Arab states much in 1217 not dealing directly wished quires new thinking a = ? Israel, but not only leader to end the occupance of Gars And the reneges, it is the PLO ments

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By day the visitor should head for the colorful market to bargain for fresh papayas, bananas and mangoes, or haggle for a good price on bolts of cloth or a thousand and one

other items representing the craftsmanship of all West Africa. But when the sun goes down Treichville really comes alive. In "La Canne à Sucre" or "La Griffe"

the crowds begin to build around

midnight and do not settle down

the length of the coast from Ghana to Liberia. Dubbed the country's economic capital, it boasts until dawn. The night resounds to sight of the "fanicos," the washerthe latest tunes from Europe and America, with a little Caribbean

Fresh Glimpses of Africa Old and New

ITUATED MIDWAY along the south side of the African bulge. Côte d'Ivoire, a nation of

than 2 million, is located on Ebrie Lagoon, one of the many palm-fringed lagoons which run

nine million, offers windows on both Africas — old and new. Abidjan, a modern city of more

Kassav, African highlife and zigli-First-time visitors are often bity thrown in for good measure. struck by the unexpected sight of the Abidjan skyline with its sky-Abidjan and the rest of the coastal belt of Côte d'Ivoire benefit from a tropical climate. The proximity to scrapers shimmering in the tropical sun. Its broad boulevards and highthe sea keeps daily temperatures between 73 and 80 degrees F. (22 to 26 ways throbbing with traffic, the city degrees C.) with 84 percent humidcalled the "Pearl of the Lagoon" is ity. Abundant rains (80 to 120 inchno sleepy village but a bustling big es, or 200 to 300 centimeters) from town, albeit with an African flavor. May to July promote the rapid The modern business center is on a plateau on the north side of the growth of a huge assortment of

> way system leads from Abidjan, revealing different terrain in almost every direction. Dense forests occupy much of the western part of the country and extend to the ocean. The region of scrub savannah, a narrow strip in the middle of the country, supports the country's agricultural production of cocoa, coffee and bananas. In the far North, grassy savannah marks the fringes of the Sahel, the

> continent-wide strip of land which borders the Sahara desert. Just a short trip from Abidjan on the divided highway is the colorful

men who stand beating tons of dirty laundry on the stones which line the banks of the Banco River. By noon most days, colorful flowing boubous (traditional unisex West African dress), shirts and trousers are stretched over bushes and grass to dry in the warm sun.

Farther along, the route leads to the Comoé game reserve where safari tours set out regularly in search of hippo, lions, panthers, elephants,

buffalo, warthogs and antelope. From Abidjan heading west it is a two and a half hour drive by car tropical plants. An excellent high-(longer if you go by pirogue, or canoe) to Tiegba, the village built on stilts over the Ebrie Lagoon.

Yamoussoukro, the hometown of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, is a three-hour drive into the interior. Accommodation ranges from the luxurious Hotel President with its sky-high restaurant affording a panoramic view of the 18-hole championship golf course, to modest but clean mom-and-pop inns featuring African-style maquis (restaurants). The city is officially the

See Glimpses page IV

## Economic Fruits of Political Pragmatism

THE POLITICAL STABILITY which has characterized the 28-year leadership of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has been the key to the West African nation's economic successes. The atmosphere which allowed a country with little oil and few mineral resources to develop its agricultural potential is rare in Africa indeed. One need only look at neighboring Ghana, which

in more than 30 years of political upheaval and mismanagement squandered its rich potential and is only now beginning the painful road to rebuilding what existed before independence.

"Is this your first visit to Abidjan?" one local taxi driver asked. What do you think? It's just like Paris, isn't it?" he offered, not waiting for an answer. His exuberance for his hometown can be forgiven even though the skyline of the plateau business center looks more like a scale-model of Manhattan than Paris. Such displays of civic pride say as much about Côte d'Ivoire's political successes as about the much touted "African economic miracle" of the last two decades.

While the Ghanaian economy was falling apart. Côte d'Ivoire was slowly building its economic base, becoming the largest cocoa exporter in the world and climbing to the number three spot as a coffee pro-

Both successes were at least partly the result of President Houphouet-Boigny's political pragmatism. While the rest of Africa rallied

to Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah's call for pan-Africanism and as Guinea's Sekou Toure rebuffed De Gaulle's offer of continued alliance with its former colonies and proclaimed that freedom in poverty was preferable to riches in slavery, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was carefully nurturing his ties with France. A former Minister in De Gaulle's government, he firmly believed his newly independent country needed French help as it sought to develop

As recently as the early 1980s, up to 35.000 French "cooperants" were in Côte d'Ivoire serving as school teachers and in mid- and upperlevel management positions in government ministries and public corporations. That number has dropped off dramatically in recent years in a move the government calls "Ivorization."

its resources.

Soundly criticized in the early years of independence for choosing to remain close to France, the policy nevertheless played a crucial role in helping build a stable base for the new republic.

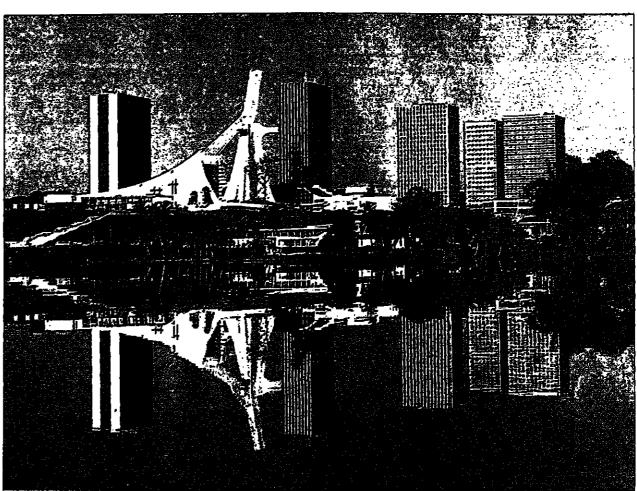
But that stability has not come

without a price. There is but one political party and though 546 candidates vied for the 175 seats in the National Assembly in the 1985 elections, all candidates were vetted first by the ruling Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire. There is only one candidate for the presidency -Houphouët-Boigny. The last election stretched government credibility to the breaking point when ini-tial reports claimed the president had received 100 percent of the

The government argues that the Ivoirian "economic miracle" has won the love and respect of all the population who only have to look around them to see how lucky they are to have a man like Houphouët-Boigny in charge. That argument gets further support by the estimated 3 million foreigners from elsewhere in the poverty-stricken region who "voted with their feet" and fled here in search of jobs.

Another explanation for Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's political longevity is his astute balancing of eth-

See Pragmatism page III



Abidjan's ultramodern cathedral and high-rise skyline tower above the shores of Ebrie Lagoon.

## Agency Undertakes More Modernization

IRST-TIME VISITORS to Abidjan may be awed, even unsettled, by the sophistication of the place. The city center boasts ultramodern high-rises, luxury hotels and multilane urban highways. A \$300 million program which got underway last year aims to clear 60 hectares (148 acres) of shanties, provide accommodation for another 7,000 families and improve the city's

transport network. The government cuted construction contracts valued billion loan for the construction and has spared little expense building up its commercial capital. The same goes for Yamoussoukro, President achieved as a result of substantial center of the country. Houphouet-Boigny's birthplace, reductions in contractors' margins The World Bank 260 kilometers (161.5 miles) to the northwest, which the national assembly designated as the country's new political capital in 1983. It has been transformed almost overnight from a feudal bush village into one of the wonders of modern

Credit for the construction of Côte d'Ivoire's two urban showcases and the laying of an infrastructure that is the envy of other black African states goes to the public works agency, Direction Générale des Grands Travaux (DCGTX).

In March last year the president brought his entire 40-member cabinet to visit the DCGTX's Abidjan headquarters, using the occasion to lecture ministers on the virtues of thrift, diligence and efficiency. Frenchman Antoine Cesareo, the DCGTX director, claimed that during the past decade the agency had saved the government CFA 800 billion (around \$2.6 billion) and exe-

scores of fine French restaurants,

luxury hotels and excellent airline

connections to Europe and North

lagoon. A short water taxi ride away

(for those choosing romanticism

over the convenience of two highspeed six-lane bridges) lies the "hot" side of town — Treichville.

America.

at CFA 1.8 trillion.

The economies have been and by ensuring that budgets and deadlines are respected. The president's visit coincided with the extension of the agency's activities to include project conception, design, implementation and commissioning activities that were formerly handled by government ministries. Now responsible for almost all public investments, DCGTX has been most active in the area of road building. Côte d'Ivoire has the best road network in sub-Saharan Africa, with some 60,000 kilometers of classified roads, of which about 7,000 kilometers are primary and

8,000 kilometers are secondary. A four-year, \$275 million program involving the construction of some 1,300 kilometers of new roads is scheduled for completion by the end of December. The program is financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank and a number of commercial banks. In mid-year the African Development Bank approved a further CFA 64

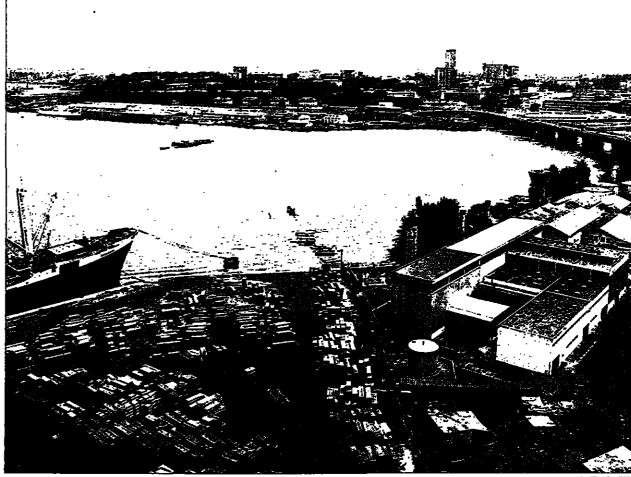
upgrading of some 600 kilometers of new roads in the southwest and

The World Bank had been expected to contribute to the financing of road construction in coming years, but has apparently decided against it on the grounds that some of the envisaged projects do not

meet its minimum viability criteria. A \$100 million loan slated for the transport sector is now expected to finance improvements to the country's port, airport and railway facili-

The bank has agreed in principle to help finance the current overhaul of Abidjan Port, which involves the construction of a terminal to handle processed timber, a fishing quay with provision for freezing and processing facilities, the extension of a dike to help combat beach erosion and the building of additional roads. Covering an area of 1,000 hectares, it has an annual turnover of CFA 200 billion and employs 35,000 people. The port is one of the busiest in francophone Africa, han-

See Modernization page II



Further improvements are scheduled for Abidjan Port, one of the busiest in francophone Africa.



The ancient and the modern are merged in the design of the lushly landscaped Hotel Abidian.

## C E D'IVO RE



Cash crops and refined products help underwrite the country's ambitious health program.

## Many Hospitals But Little Primary Care

BIDJAN'S EXPATRIATES consider themselves privileged in comparison with their counterparts elsewhere on the continent. They know that if they are ill or injured, they can be treated in the most advanced and best equipped hospitals in sub-Saharan Africa. When Côte d'Ivoire was reaping huge windfalls from sales of high-priced cocoa and coffee during the

1970s, the government had lofty ambitions for the health sector. Plans were laid for the construction of dozens of hospitals throughout the country, so that anyone who fell ill could be cured in comfort. Today there is a health center for every 15,000 Ivoirians and one hospital bed for every 900 people. Few African countries can boast such facili-

But many experts believe that official policy in this respect has been misguided. In 1978, when the World Health Organization adopted the so-called aima aita declaration advocating the importance of primary health care, the government was reluctant to adhere to it. "It simply felt that primary health care was health care on the cheap," says Ken Gilbert, an American doctor who has been involved in village-level health schemes throughout the country for 14 years.

According to a recent report by the United Nations Childrens' Fund (UNICEF): "Health-related indicators such as the crude death rate, infant and child mortality rates and life expectancy compare unfavorably with those of other lower middle income countries. The status and trends are little better than those prevailing in neighboring West African countries that have significantly lower per capita incomes and fewer financial re-

Life expectancy ranges from about 36 years in Abidjan and 50 in the southern forest area to as low as 39 in some northern savannah zones. One in ten babies dies at birth, and of those who survive, nearly one fifth will not reach the age of four. Diarrhea is the biggest killer, accounting for no less than 50 percent of infantile mortalities last year. Measles, meningitis, whooping cough, tetanus and malaria are also widespread.

The 60-odd hospitals throughout the country "fail to provide the quantity or quality of services needsays UNICEF. As the government has concentrated on building hospitals in urban areas, its overall "modest" improvement in conditions, "since the rural population has had little or no access to basic health services."

Maternal mortality is high. Less than 10 percent of women receive prenatal care and only 20 percent of all births take place in what UNI-CEF calls a "sanitary environment." A large proportion of maternal deaths are attributable to complications resulting from illegal abortions in the  $15-1\overline{9}$  age group. Sex education and family planning facilities are virtually nonexistent.

Côte d'Ivoire is one of the few African countries not dependent on food aid and the average intake of nutritional foods is above the recommended minimum daily requirement. Nevertheless, large seasonal and regional variations in food supply as well as sharp socioeconomic inequalities mean that malnutrition is widespread in some rural areas and among the urban poor.

Studies in the northern savannah zone show that up to one third of children aged between nine and 24 months suffer from severe malnutrition just before the harvest season when food supplies are at their low-

health policy has resulted in only a est. Even in the South, were food is plentiful, malnutrition exists because the diet consists largely of starchy foods. The consumption of protein, calories, fats and certain vitamins is consequently well below recommended levels.

UNICEF says that the lack of data on malnutrition makes the formulation of a government policy to deal with it difficult. Nevertheless, it believes that "even if there were considerable increases in per capita food production, malnutrition would remain a matter for con-

There are, however, signs that the government is determined to reverse the trend toward deteriorating health among ordinary Ivoirians brought about by emphasis on curative rather than preventive medicine. An increasing proportion of its annual budget is being earmarked for the sector - although much of this is still destined for hospital construction in Abidjan - while a recent nationwide campaign to vaccinate children under four against seven immunizable diseases has covered some 85 percent of those

Gerald Bourke

## More Modernization

Continued from page I

dling cargo for the landlocked states of the Sahel such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Links with Burkina Faso have long been assured by the Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN) railway company, which operates the 1,156-kilometer line from Abidjan to the capital, Ouagadou-gou, built by the French during the colonial era. But the quality of the road linking the two cities - and growing competition from bus and road haulage companies - has resulted in a steady falloff in the volume of freight and passengers carried on the line. With operational losses and debts at record levels, its joint owners, the Ivoirian and Burkinabe governments, have now agreed to split up the company.

Côte d'Ivoire has three international airports — at Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro - and more than two dozen regional airports. Plans have been laid for the construction of a second international airport near Abidjan to handle the steady increase in traffic, but they have remained on the drawing board since the recession set in.

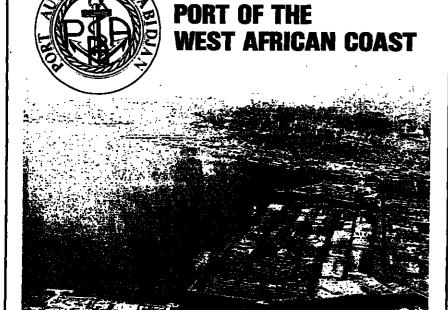
The extension of the telecommunications network, on the other hand, is proceeding. A five-year program due to be completed in 1990 will almost double the number of phone lines countrywide - from 65,000 to 125,000.

Gerald Bourke

# PORTS OF ABIDJAN

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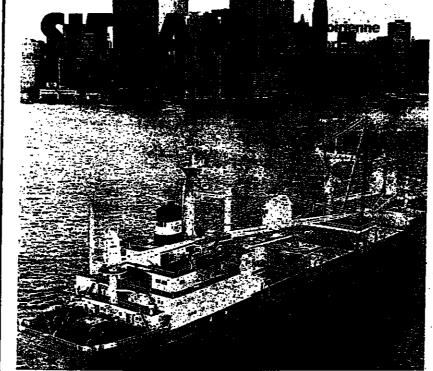
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## G TE D'IVO RE

## Gral Tradition Preserves Tribal Past

HE STORY of how the Baule got their name is just one of the thousands of folktales of the more than 60 ethnic groups which make up the population of the modern, prosperous West African nation. And while Ivoirians may justly brag of their big strides in development, they perhaps even prouder of "la Côte d'Ivoire profonde," the Africa of tradition and mystery. A

g time ago, deep in the wilds of rica, a tribe of noble people fleeg persecution was trapped on the inks of a flood-swollen river. The oman leader of the tribe, Queen okou, made the courageous and ainful decision to sacrifice her own hild to ensure the tribe's safety as it firew itself into the raging river in a esperate effort to cross over. With he mournful cry "Baulé" - the child is dead — the people crossed the river to begin a new life in what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

Little of Côte d'Ivoire's early history was known before the 19th century. While archaeologists interested in Egypt were being rewarded with the treasures of Tutankhamen, researchers in this part of Africa, with its high humidity and acid soil, found little physical evidence of the region's long history of human set-tlements. But what Côte d'Ivoire lacks in physical evidence of its rich cultural heritage is made up for by its extensive oral history.

The Gagous people, who live near the Bandama River in the Oumé region, tell of the ancient spirits who were the very first inhabitants to make this fertile land their home. Perhaps half-mythical, these small, brown-skinned people were said to have been ferocious hunters who brought down even the largest game with their poisontipped arrows. Those "ancients," not unlike modern-day pygmies in their distrust of outsiders, fled the succeeding waves of immigration of the Didas, the Adioukrou and Kouenis who began populating what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

The Dans people, almost as ancient as the mountains in the western part of the country they made their home in, also possess a rich past. Like the Touras who live in the mountains east of the city of Touba, these people have been here so long no one remembers when or where they came from. The Koulangos of Boundoukou say they are as old as the earth itself and that their forefathers were the stones of a huge grotto which can still be seen today.

Others who eventually made Côte d'Ivoire their home include the people once known as Soninke (or

Sarakoles), those believed to have founded the ancient kingdom of Ghana back in the seventh century. In that ancient empire, fabulously wealthy kings commanded a kingdom that stretched from modernday Mauritania to Senegal and Mali. When Islamic invaders swept down from the north, many of the Soninke fled south, away from the sword of Islam. They eventually mixed with the Malinkes from the mountains of Guinea, who renamed the Soninke the Senufos.

Another important migration occurred between the 15th and 17th centuries when the Mandingo tribes began arriving. Of those, the Dioula continued their tradition as traders while the Lobis, whose name means the "forgotten tribe," inhabited the remote region now known as the Comoé National Park

No account of the rich ethnic mix of Côte d'Ivoire could avoid mention of the arrival of several of the Akan tribes. The best known of that group were the Ashantis, whose kingdom was centered in the town of Kumasi in what is modern-day Ghana. By the 18th century, some rebellious groups known as the Anyi broke away from the rule of the Ashantis and began migrating to Côte d'Ivoire. Closely related to the Anyis were the Baules, whose migration eventually occupied most of the center of the country. The Anyis and the Baules played a pivotal role in the commercial development of the country, a role they still play today.

## Political Pragmatism

Continued from page I

nic rivalries. Political observers here marvel at his sophisticated system of governing through ethnic quotas. All major ethnic groups are represented in the government with the President's Baoule tribe being slightly more equal than the others. The key post of President of the National Assembly — the interim successor should the presidency become vacant — is filled by Henri Konan Bedie, also a Baoule. Other key players from the President's clan are the Minister of Defense and a senior minister of state.

The long-running political dilemma centers on the question of succession and what sort of government will follow Mr. Houphouet-Boigny. There is no obvious successor although Konan Bedie has perhaps a slight advantage over anyone else. The president says it is African tradition not to name a successor while the chief is alive, a position he adopted when political backstabbing crescendoed in the early 1980s when it was thought a successor was about to be chosen.

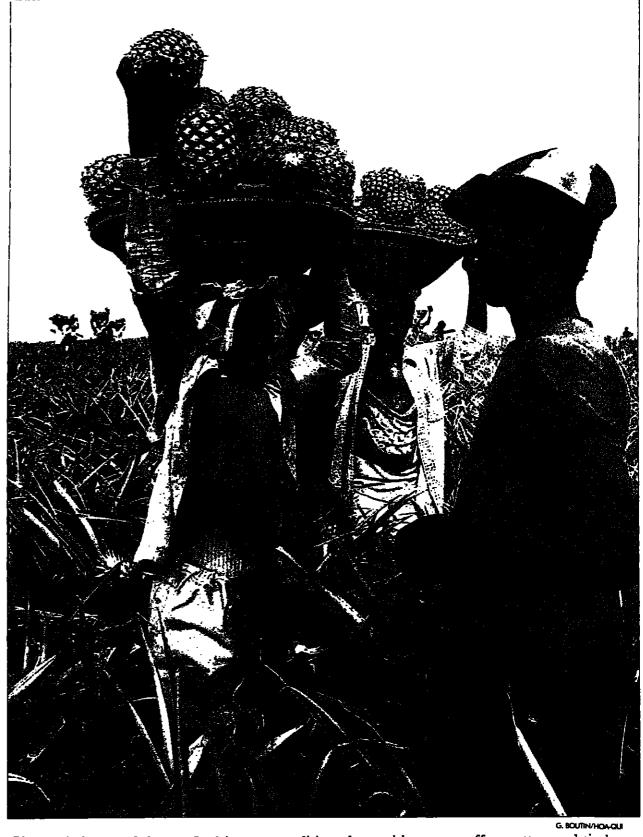
Just as Mr. Houphouët-Boigny

has often followed independent domestic and fiscal policies not in vogue elsewhere in Africa, his position on the continent's biggest political issue has also been at odds with the majority. Though he regularly condemns apartheid, for the past 17 years he has advocated dialogue as the way to resolve the thorny problems in Southern Africa.

In early October a South African delegation led by President P.W. Botha met with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny in his presidential palace in the political capital Yamoussoukro, an act condemned by Black liberation groups and most other African countries.

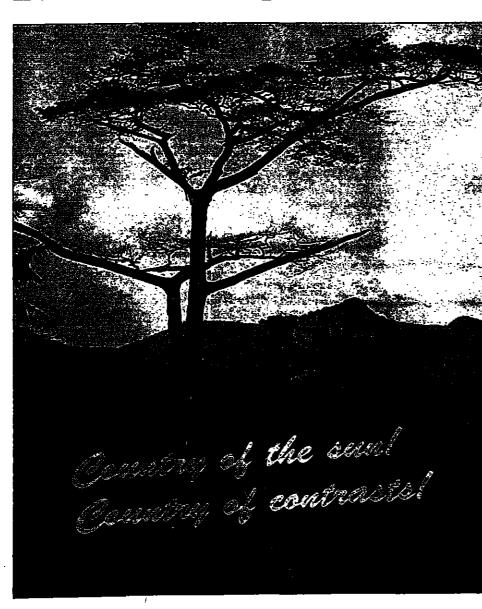
But there is no denying that the official policy of dialogue has made the country an important participant in efforts to resolve regional issues. Within the past several months the Ivoirian government helped negotiate the release of two Cuban pilots shot down by Angolan rebels and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has taken an active role in efforts to mediate a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and to achieve independence for Namibia.

Larry James



Pineapple is one of the top Ivoirian commodities, along with cocoa, coffee, cotton and timber.

# D'IVOIRE

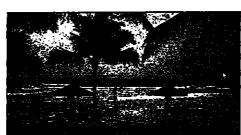


#### THE SOUTH

This means above all Abidian, the pearl of the lagoons, a cosmopolitan tourist and business centre with its hotels and ice rink (the only one in Africa), bowling, casino and golf course.

The south also includes the seaside resorts of Assınie (Club Méditerranée) and Assoundé (Valtur), situated 'twixt sea and lagoon, and offering all types of water sports, including sailing, canoeing, water sking, horse riding, underwater fishing, and of course beautiful sun-drenched beaches.

The South is also Bassam and Bingerville, the two ancient capitals, and the scene of a large part of the country's recent history. Finally, there is the lakeside of Tiagba, and Jacqueville, the former centre of communications with the outside world.



Beach at Assouinde

#### THE AGNI KINGDOM

The Agni Kingdom or "Indénié" is famous for its forests, but its inhabitants are also large-scale farmers (coffee, cocoa) and the country is justly proud of its nch history. The inhabitants of these tiny kingdoms will regale you with a thousand tales, and will explain why the villagers of Soko live together with tribes of sacred monkeys, or will show you the river with the sacred fish of Sapia. At Abengourou the King of the Agns receives visitors in his residence (built in 1882). You can also enjoy a princely welcome at Zaranou, where you will be the guest of honour of an Agni chief at dances organised in your honour.

Agni handicraft, including the typical carpetware of Abengourou, bronze statuettes and weights, and richly woven loincloths, are highly prized.

#### THE YACOUBA COUNTRY

One of the most important tourist regions on account of its climate, masks, and ritual fêtes, the Yacouba country enjoys a wide range of tourist attractions (mountains, waterfalls, rope bridges, folklore . . .), and is definitely the region that differs most from the rest of the country. One cannot fail to be captured by its charm.



#### THE BAOULE COUNTRY

This is the centre of the Côte d'Ivoire, with its traditions, legends, folklore, handicrafts and rites. where you discover the Park of the Marahoue, one of the largest nature reserves in the

The Baoulé country is also the centre of a civilisation whose external manifestations were and still are making visitors welcome, jewelry, richly decorated ornaments and sumptuous dothes, which impart both a surprising and captivating sense of pomp and circumstance to local ceremonies.

#### THE SENOUFO COUNTRY

The enchanting but at the same baffling, enigmatic and mysterious North is one of the regions richest in cultural heritage and tourist attractions. Its folklore and handicrafts are legendary and are still alive, while its traditional dances and initiation ceremonies (such as the Poro) display national pride and are actively promoted by the leaders. FAKAHA fabrics, popularly called 'KORHOGO' fabrics, the woven loindoths of Waraniené, as well as the blacksmiths of Koni are attractions famed throughout the world that will not fail to enthrall the visitor.

#### THE COMOÉ **NATIONAL PARK** (150,000 hectares)

Situated in the north-east of the Côte d'Ivoire the Comoé National Park is a unique nature reserve dedicated to the preservation of the natural fauna, and will surely captivate the visitor with its elephants, buffaloes, lions, panthers.

The Park is an outstanding safari centre, and hundreds of safari-lovers flock to the hotels of Ganse and to the Comoé Safari Lodge every weekend.

#### THE SOUTH-WEST

The Atlantic coast and the south-west region contain fantastic beaches and the huge Parc de Tai, officially part of the national heritage.

Rich in animals and plants, this region is of outstanding scientific and tourist interest. All water sports, including deep-sea fishing, can be enjoyed, and you will find yourself delighted by the region's pastoral charms.



Village in Sénoufou country

The Côte d'Ivoire has everything that's necessary for a memorable visit. The Côte d'Ivoire is tourism with a human face: indeed, it is the real tourism.

> For further information. please contact your local travel agent or

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The cool interior of Abidjan's international airport welcomes visitors to the commercial capital.

## Education: Improving But Costly

ACH OCTOBER, as approximately 1.5 million public school students prepare for he "rentrée scolaire," the government of this West African nation is reminded of one of its rost pressing and important problems — educating its youth. Each year the government reaffirms its commitment to education as vital to the country's development and annoures

tem. This year the focus has been on the recurrent problems of overcrowding and the rising cost of edu-

Officially, education is free at all levels in Côte d'Ivoire and primary school attendance is compulsory. As any parent will argue, however, there are plenty of expenses involved in sending a child to school.

Various registration fees, expenses for books, school supplies and uniforms can often reach CFA 125,000 (\$405) per student twice the monthly salary of a typical worker.

The financial strain is especially difficult for an entry-level government worker, already stretched to make ends meet on a monthly salary of CFA 33,000 (\$107). Even senior-level employees, who may earn as much as CFA 120,000 (\$389) a month, complain of feeling the pinch, especially if they have several school-age children.

According to the National Parents Organization (Union Nationale des Parents d'Elèves), annual education costs range between CFA 120,000 and CFA 210,000 per child per year.

Those students whose parents can afford private schools, where the student-to-teacher ratio is lower and the quality of instruction generally higher, pay up to CFA 300,000 annually. Those who can afford neither look elsewhere.

An estimated 40,000 Ivoirian students attend school in neighboring countries where costs are lower. In Burkina Faso, for example, the cost of a year's schooling averages CFA 45,000 though the standards are considerably lower in the lessdeveloped neighbor to the north.

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) estimates that 77 percent of all children between the ages of six and eleven attended primary school in 1985, according to their most recent figures. Ivoirian education ministry studies show that the greatest successes have been achieved in towns, where

new measures to improve the sys- 90 percent of all children attend primary school:

For secondary school children, 11 and older, the participation is much lower but the competition for places in the over-crowded system is much

The Education Ministry estimates 20 percent of the children of secondary school age are enrolled in the system and the governmentowned daily newspaper Fraternité Matin said this October that 245,000 children fought for the 40,000 places in secondary school. The government response so far has been to insist on higher standards for entry into secondary school.

Bala Keita, the minister for sec-ondary education, said that admis-sion must be based on ability. "The dividing line for education must be quality and competence," he argued. "If there are only 10 or 100 persons qualified to receive a diploma, then they will be the only ones to graduate."

Starting with the 1989-1990 school year, Côte d'Ivoire will also require primary students to pass a test demonstrating their civic and moral education before qualifying for secondary school admittance. The decision, announced by the National Education Ministry and the Council of Ministers in early October, is part of the government effort

to raise national standards. The persistent problem of large classes with low teacher-to-sturnt ratios is being met by increasedxpenditures, and the government is said it will make a serious efforto tailor instruction to better suit te needs of rural children. More tha 1,600 French school teachers æ helping to meet the lack of qualific Ivoirian instructors.

Adult illiteracy averages 57.3 pe cent, according to UNESCO, con pared to 70 to 90 percent rates else where in the region, and the system of free education includes the National University in Abidjan with five faculties and an enrollment of

In 1982, the Institut National Supérieur d'Enseignement Technique, which combines teacher training and technical education, was tranferred 250 kilometers (155 miles) from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro. The school, along with the National Public Works Institute, forms what is often referred to as the Polytechnical School of Côte d'Ivoire.

The schools, the first of which first began operation almost ten years ago, were designed for a faculty of 300 and a student body of 1,600 students. Yamoussoukro is also the home of two separate high schools for boys and girls, whose purpose is to provide the highest quality education for the young Ivoirians replacing French teachers in the school system.

## Glimpses of Africa

Continued from page I

political capital and is home for several branches of the country's university system as well as the Houphouet-Boigny foundation. Another important site is the controversial new basilica currently under construction. Scheduled for dedication in December 1989, the church is rivaled in size only by St. Peter's in Rome.

Another must in Yamoussoukro is the daily feeding of the crocodiles which inhabit the artificial moat

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surrounding the Presidential Palace. Each day around four o'clock in the afternoom, onlookers assemble to watch the official "feeder" prepare the feast of live chickens.

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Larry James is a freelance writer who has lived and worked in Côte d'Ivoire for the last four years.

Gerald Bourke is an Abidjan-based freelance journalist who specializes in economic reporting.

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# REPUBLIC OF THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Internal and external trade have developed considerably in line with the growth in population and increase in standard of living

At the internal level, one of the tasks entrusted to the Ministry of Trade is the sale and marketing of foodstuffs, for which the O.C.P.V. was set up in 1984 with the following objectives:

• inclusion of nationals in distribution networks within the framework of a national assistance programme for Côte d'Ivoire merchants and shopkespers.

· fight against the high cost of living with strengthened, though still insufficient measures, by reinforcing price control and control of weights and

 promotion of home-grown produce, an action which has been highly successful with the population.

On an external level, our trade has experienced spectacular growth despite the crisis that has affected all countries and the resultant austerity measures.

The promotion of our export activities has received a new stimulus with the establishment of the C.C.I.A. The imports sector has undergone reorganisation.

Sale and marketing of food products The Office to Promote the Sale and Marketing of Food Products (O.C.P.V.) was set up to alleviate the difficulties experienced by peasants in the sale and disposal of their highly perishable products, of which up to 50% and sometimes even more is lost every year.

The Office gives aid for all sorts of products. Some four hundred cooperative associations (G.V.C.) benefit from the Ministry's managerial and financial assistance, amounting to more than one billion 350 million F C.F.A. since the establishment of the Office. Intervention by the O.C.P.V. is not limited only to managerial help for the pessents.

The decision taken by the Government on 5th June 1986 to set up a national network of wholesale markets for foodstuffs was implemented in three

1) The establishment of one dozen collection markets and group centres in rural districts

2) The establishment of fifteen markets for production and consumption in the main urban centres of the country 3) The establishment of markets for consumption at Abidian, Yamousecukro and Bouaké.

This overall project has enabled the economic managers to deploy technical means and equipment capable, thanks to better preservation techniques, of regularising the circulation and movement of produce.

In order to establish a favourable economic environment, it is intended to introduce a sufficiently remunerative pricing policy for foodstuffs.

The O.C.P.V. is nowadays accepted by all the peasants as a credible structure that provides a constant flow of information to-

 producers, concerning the needs and market movements in our towns and vIllagee

 merchants, shopkeepers and consumers, concerning the availabilities of the different producing areas for all types of foodstuffs.

Fight against fraud

The Ministry of Trade has prepared a bill covering commercial activities in the distribution and services sectors, which is aimed at reorganising commercial activities and facilitating the establishment of Cite d'Ivoire nationals

in trade and commerce. The reorganisation of commercial activities also justifies the decisions taken to prevent frend:

 a ban on the importation for sale in the Côte d'Ivoire of second-hand cars. obsolete, cannibalised or used tyres, inner-tubes, and spare parts for

everyday use. · the establishment of a commission to monitor imports, etc.

In order to encourage the people of the Côte d'Ivoire to discover, purchase and consume local products and to contribute to balancing the economy, the Ministry of Trade organises each year, in October and December, quality promotional days for Côte d'Ivoire products and the kincloth fortnight (Quinzaine du Pagne) of the Côte d'Ivoire.

The success of these commercial activities explains the enthusiasm of the Ofte d'Ivoire people in setting up enterprises to promote fairs and commercial weeks and organise

exhibitions throughout the country. There is no shadow of doubt concerning the quality of products made in the Côte d'Ivoire. This is particularly true of fabrics printed by the Robert Gonfreville (1921) UTEXI (1968) and UNIWAX (1969) factories, of which the ever-increasing local demand for FANCY and WAX products is an obvious sign.

Commercial activity is concentrated in two main areas, namely tradition and innovation. The loincloth is a traditional fabric by means of which Africans can demonstrate and exhibit their national

During this period of crisis the promotion of Cote d'Ivoire products in foreign markets is absolutely vital In order to understand the problem of these markets better, branches of the Abidian International Trade Centre (C.C.I.A.) have been established. There is an office for America/Asia/Oceania, based in New York, and the European office based in Paris, with branches in Brussels, Cologne and Milan.



Minister of Trade, Mooles Kouandi Anghe.

## MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

#### BALANCE OF THE LAST TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

#### ASPHÄLT ROADS -DIRT ROADS

On independence in 1960, the national road newark comprised 700 km of 6m-wide asphalt roads and 24,800 km of dirt roads of all categories.

In 1988 the road network has more than 4.100 km of 7m-wide asphalt road, permitting a smooth traffic flow, and includes 141 km of double-lane dual carriageways separated by a central earth reserva-

The dirt road network is more than 63,000 km long. The Government has initiated a large annual maintenance programme for resurfacing and draining the entire road network.

The total length of roads and highways is thus now more than 67,000 km.

#### **BRIDGES AND FERRIES**

In 1960 wide rivers and water courses were crossed by a network of 22 long bridges and 33 ferries, including 7 self-propelled ferries and 26 chain

In 1988 the number of long bridges now exceeds 60. The number of ferries is now 30, including 11 selfpropelled and 12 chain femies.

#### FRESH WATER SUPPLIES AND WELLS

Fresh water supplies: In 1960 only one town, Abidjan, was provided with a fresh water supply.

In 1988 fresh water is distributed to more than 132 towns, i.e. almost all the prefectures and towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and to more than 105 villages.

Wells: In 1960, 300 wells and boreholes provided drinking-water. In 1967 more than 12,000 wells provided water for 8,000 villages.

The investment, which was 100 million F CFA in 1960, is now more than 100 billion F CFA in 1988

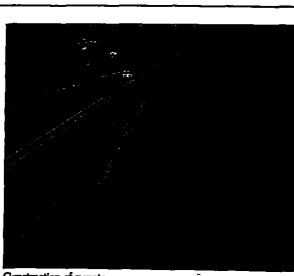
#### HYDROLOGY

In 1960, the Cote d'Ivoire had 5 surface water measuring stations.

In 1988 it has 152 stations managed and operated by 38 Cote d'Ivoire engineers.

#### **DRAINAGE - SEWERAGE**

In 1987 the total investment over the whole country rose to more than 110 billion F CFA for more than 1,900 km of drainage and sewerage networks.



Construction of a motorway

The methods of sewerage disposal used include: mains sewerage

• individual sewerage (traditional latrines, improved latrines, septic tanks and spent wells)

 disposal in lagoons (presently under large-scale trials, the initial results of which are encouraging).

#### TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The implementation of the objectives of the Government of the Cote d'Ivoire rests largely on native technicians trained by the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Travaux Publics (ENSTP) at Yamoussoukro.

In 1987 more than 1,500 design engineers, technical engineeers and qualified technicians were trained by this technical college, which has a highly qualified staff and is equipped with the latest teaching aids and material.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE SUB-REGION

Given the desire for good relations with neighbouring countries and the political philosophy of President HOUPHOUET BOIGNY, the Cote d'Ivoire is actively contributing via the Ministry of Public Works and Transport in sub-regional co-operation. The emphasis is in the field of higher education and training through ENSTP.

• technical expertise (through the construction and public works laboratory)

management of transportation (roads and airways)

exchange of technical knowledge and experience.